The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

An Unexpected and Extraordinary Episode in the Senate.

General Butler Experiments in a New Style of Legislative Tactics.

Garrett Davis Volunteers an Opinion as to the General's Merits.

Another Day of Ku-Klux Debate in the House.

A Fortnight's Speech-Making Still in Prospect.

Decision of the Revenue Commissioner in Relation to the Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN UNUSUAL SCENE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A very extraordinary scene took place in the Senate to-day between Garrett Davis and Ben Butler, which, while it lasted, created a profound sensation, especially in the galleries. Garrett had been speaking upon Mr. Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a Ku-Klux bill, and had worked himself up into considerable passion, at what he considered unjust charges of disorders made upon the South, when Butler came into the Senate. At this point Davis was facing his Democratic colleagues, and was apparently exhorting them. Butler, observing who was speaking, marched over in that direction and took a seat directly next to the Kentucky Senator. Then, stretching his legs out, he wheeled his chair around, threw his head back, and looked at Davis with an expression on his face of mingled insolence and contempt. The galleries, thinking it a mere piece of fun, enjoyed the thing hugely. Davis, whose back was still turned, had reached that point in his speech where he was claiming that the stories of Southern outrages were grossly exaggerated. "They are," said he, "the vile inventions of unprincipled adventurers and heartless scoundrels, made to continue their illgotten hold on political power. They are—," and here, turning around in the warmth of his feelings, he beheld Butler almost at his very elbow, looking straight at him, with face immovable as stone. Davis immediately paused in his half-finished sentence, placed both hands on the desk, and glared at Butler with the ferocity of a tiger. Butler returned the Kentuckian's look unflinchingly, but growing a trifle paler. The tableaux continued for several moments, neither of the men changing their attitude a particle, while the galleries looked on in painful suspense, and the surrounding senators held their breaths and affected an unconcern which no one felt. Finally, Garrett drew himself up, thrust his clenched fist almost in Butler's face, and said: "Here, here is the man; this is the class of men who concoct stories of diabolical Southern outrages, and then ask for unlimited power to suppress them. Look at the scoundrel. Here he is," and his excitement becoming too great for him, he sank back in his seat. Some threatening demonstrations were attempted in the galleries. It being one of those things where interference was a very delicate matter, no one had attempted anything of the kind thus far, and those present breathed more freely when Garrett dropped into his seat. Still Butler never budged, nor altered the expression of his face, although a thousand eyes were turned upon him. Garrett was no sooner in his chair than he wheeled it around and commenced to draw it up by short jerks in the direction of Butler, until the distance between them was almost imperceptible, when he burst out again with, "Oh, you scoundrel! You rascal!" with a few strong adjectives prefacing each of the above epithets. "Did you come here to insult me?" Butler replied, "Go way from me. What do you suppose I care about you? Go away." Garrett was just about to raise his arm to strike Butler, when Henry Wilson left his own seat, hurried over to the scene of threatened conflict, and placing himself between the two men, stopped the disgraceful proceedings at once. Garrett, upon being appealed to, in calm, considerate words, calmed down at once and retired to one of the Senate ante-rooms. Butler, however, skulked around the Senate for several minutes, laughing and talking to this and that one as if nothing whatever had occurred. When Davis was asked, later in the day, why he gave way to his prejudices in such a conspicuous manner, he replied that it was very evident that Butler took his seat for no other purpose than to insult him, and he would allow no man to do that. Butler, however, says he no more thought of Davis when he sat down than he did of the man in the moon, and never had the least idea of insulting him. The general verdict to-night seems to be that, if Butler must have rows, he had better keep on his own side of the house.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.

The resignation of Judge Leavitt, of the Cincinnati District, has been accepted by the President, who will send to the Senate to-morrow as his successor the name of F. B. Swain, of Batavia, Ohio.

THE KU-KLUX CONTAGION

has reached the Senate, and all legislation is at a stand-still as well as in the House. Anthony's amendment to the caucus resolution allowing the House Ku-Klux bill to come in was adopted in the Senate to-day, thus obviating, in point of fact, the necessity of a report from the Judiciary Committee on this subject in advance of any bill being referred thereto.

IN THE HOUSE.

The speeches in the House thus far have been dull and devoid of interest, as they promise also to be in the Senate. From indications to-day, in the multiplicity of speeches yet to be delivered, it is doubtful if the bill will be got before either house for amendments before the latter part of next week.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following nominations of Postmasters were sent to the Senate to-day: H. S. Manson, Allegan, Mich.; Hamilton Norton, Polo, Ill.; D. C. S. Wintersmith, Elizabethtown, Ky.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Pleasanton decides that persons whose gross income during the year 1870, estimated in United States currency, did not exceed $2,000, are not required to make any income returns.

AN INTERESTING EPISODE IN THE SENATE.

Just prior to the conclusion of Mr. Davis' remarks in the Senate, to-day, an incident of an unusual character occurred, which excited considerable comment in the galleries and upon the floor. Representative B. F. Butler, who was occupying the seat of Senator Thurman, immediately adjoining that of the Senator from Kentucky, had for some time been intently observing Davis as he proceeded. The latter, apparently growing restive and disconcerted under the steady gaze of the Massachusetts member, and speaking with his usual warmth and earnestness, suddenly faced that gentleman, and, continuing his Ku-Klux stories, said: "These Southern charges are originated by parties [illegible] the coming elections. The Legislatures to be elected are to choose one-third of the members of this Senate, and it is with a view to using this political capital, for these diabolical and devilish ends, that these vile and slanderous stories of outrages emanate from the brains of political scoundrels and ruffians." Davis then took his seat, and, observing that General Butler's scrutiny was continued, wheeled his chair around so as to meet the latter's gaze more defiantly. The two gentlemen then sat stolidly gazing at each other, to the evident dis-amusement of the galleries, and [illegible] of Senators around, who seemed to fear that personal collision might ensue. Mr. Stevenson, colleague of Davis, had meanwhile taken the floor, but the attention of the greater part of the Senate was engrossed by the seemingly bellicose appearance of the two gentlemen, who still eyed each other with no very approving glances. After a full minute spent in this way, Davis rose from his chair, and, addressing Butler, was heard to say by Senators near him: "What do you mean by attempting to browbeat me in that way? You are a damned scoundrel, sir;" adding, after a pause: "Yes, sir; I repeat it; you are a damned scoundrel, sir!" At this juncture, Mr. Wilson, in compliance with the request made to him privately by Mr. Casserly, came from his seat on the other side of the chamber, and interposed to prevent a continuance of the scene. Davis then resumed his seat, and Butler, after looking in another direction for a few moments, rose and went over to the Republican side, and shortly after left the chamber. It is reported that when addressed by Davis, Butler replied, "I don't know you, sir. I don't care for you, and I don't want to speak to you." It is also stated that prior to this occurrence, and while Davis was delivering his speech, Senator Bayard, sitting near him, suggested to him to free himself from the annoyance of Butler's scrutiny by an appeal to the Vice President, but Davis replied that he did not need the protection of the Senate, but would take care of himself.

TREATY OF COMMERCE.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate for ratification, a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Italy.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Philip B. Swing, U. S. District Judge of the Southern District of Ohio; Wm. H. Robb, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Eighth District of Ohio; John Yager, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Twelfth District of Illinois; Chas. Stephens, Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Twelfth District of Illinois; Thomas F. Wallace, Consul at Bogota; J. F. [illegible], Appraiser of Merchandise at Louisville; John M. Watson, Register of the Land Office at Litchfield, Minn. Postmasters—William Hartsuff, Port Huron, Mich.; J. M. Carter, St. Johns, Mich.; Hiram Bowen, Janesville, Wis.; W. S. Norton, Gallipolis, Ohio; John S. Hall, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Eli J. Marsh, Chillicothe, Mo.; Wm. H. Blair, Hamilton, Ohio; John C. Douglass, Zanesville, Ohio; S. O. Smith, Peru, Ill.; George N. Porter, Clinton, Ill.; John H. Shimmons, Lawrence, Kan.; John R. Cannon, Fort Scott, Kan.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT

is still in the hands of the Commissioners, and will not be sent to Congress to-day, and perhaps not to-morrow. It is said that it will make about five columns.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S TROUBLES.

Mrs. Holden has joined her husband, ex-Governor Holden, in this city. It is [illegible] whether he will return to North Carolina, [illegible] to the large number of [illegible] which the Court brought against him for [illegible] illegal [illegible] of impeachment [illegible].

DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the District of Columbia organized to-day, with Frederick Douglass as President. His two sons were among the delegates. On an informal ballot General N. P. Chipman, now Secretary under the act providing for a government for the District of Columbia, received 44 votes as candidate for Delegate in Congress, Frederick Douglass, 37, and 37 scattering.

THE HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

There is some dissatisfaction among the members of Congress in consequence of Speaker Blaine not having appointed the standing committees of the House. Non-compliance with the rule of the House requiring the appointment of committees at the commencement of the session is considered a dereliction in duty on the part of the Speaker, for which no reason has been given.

DOUGLASS ON SUMNER.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The Times' Washington despatch of the 30th says: "Fred Douglass had an audience with the President to-day, at which were present Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Akerman. In reply to an inquiry of the President, Douglass gave his impressions of the Republic of Dominica and Hayti. He said [illegible] that, in his judgment, the Dominicans were a far superior people to the Haytiens; that there is no republicanism whatever in Hayti; that the government there is an absolute despotism of the most oppressive character. Douglass expressed his regret at the course Sumner had seen fit to pursue, but he said that he had strong hopes that Sumner would change the opinions which he now holds on the subject as soon as he had read the report of the Commissioners. 'If Sumner, after that,' said Douglass, 'shall persevere in his present policy, I shall consider his opposition factious, and regard him as the worst foe the colored race has on this continent.' Douglass is strongly in favor of annexation, and it is not improbable that he will shortly give public utterance to his convictions."

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy to report to the Senate at its next session, a schedule of property by classes, with its estimated value, which has been seized or taken possession of since January 1, 1861, by order, authority, or in the name of their departments respectively; what disposition has been made of said property, the portions sold, and what has become of the money therefrom; how much went into the Treasury and how much to individuals, with the names and amount to each, and what portion of said property, &c., was delivered to and retained by individuals, with their names. Laid over till to-morrow.

BOUNTY BILL.

The motion entered some time since by Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) to reconsider the vote passing Mr. Wilson's Soldiers' Bounty bill so as to carry out the decision of the Supreme Court was adopted.

Mr. WILSON then moved a modification of the bill, to give bounty to those who had been discharged by sickness or disability contracted in the service. This would reach about one-half the cases under the decision of the court. The remainder would have to be provided for hereafter.

Mr. CASSERLY desired time to consider the matter, and, upon his request, the subject went over without action till to-morrow.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The consideration of Mr. Anthony's amendment to the order of business to allow the consideration of any bill on the South passed by the House of Representatives was resumed.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) spoke in refutation of the charges of Mr. Sherman against the peace and order of the South, particularly his own State. He defended the loyalty and law-abiding character of the people of Kentucky, and enumerated various grievances to which they had been subjected at the hands of the General Government, among which was the refusal to make compensation to their owners for slaves enlisted in the army at the beginning of the war in Kentucky, Maryland, and other loyal States. Congress had refused to pay the appropriation of [illegible] for each slave, and he believed the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) was among those who so voted.

Mr. SHERMAN replied [illegible] a majority in favor of it.

Mr. POMEROY. I would not vote to pay it.

Mr. BLAIR [illegible] that the payment had been prevented by the unauthorized act of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. DAVIS. A more lawless dictator was never in power than that same Secretary of War. If justice had been dealt out to him in his lifetime for his crimes, he would have been hanged a hundred times for murder, and in the Penitentiary ten thousand times for his crimes. [Sensation.]

At this point the morning hour expired, when it was agreed to take a vote upon the question of Mr. Thurman's amendment, requiring that any bill that might be received from the House be referred to a committee before action by the Senate. It was voted down, only fourteen Senators rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Anthony's resolution was then adopted without division.

Mr. Sherman's resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to repress Ku-Klux outrages, was then proceeded with.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.), whose remarks had been interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, was awarded the floor. He gave notice that he would print his views at length at the proper time, and would then pay his respects to the administration, taking authority for all he would say from the historic records of the administration as made by its own friends.

Mr. WILSON said he held in his hand a list of victims of murder and outrage, committed in Kentucky, during the last month of 1865 and first seven months in 1866, and to this he invited the attention of Senator Davis and his colleague, Stevenson. It appeared that in this time there were nineteen murders of freedmen and [illegible] cases of freedmen who had been maltreated without being killed; two white Union men were, in the same time, murdered, and four others assaulted with intent to kill. It might be an interesting task for the two Senators from Kentucky to attempt to furnish a list of the offenders who had suffered death or imprisonment for these outrages. Had there been a single case of punishment? The honorable Senators might argue from now till eternity, but they could not obliterate these facts.

Mr. DAVIS replied that many outrages were committed by negroes upon negroes. It was certainly true that such lawlessness had prevailed in Kentucky just after the soldiers of both armies were wandering about, plundering and wreaking private vengeance, but now comparative quiet prevailed.

Mr. STEVENSON said the only fault of the people of Kentucky was in refusing to believe in the superiority of the negro race. To show that the Senator from Indiana (Morton) at one time entertained the same views, he read extracts from a speech delivered by him in 1865, opposing negro suffrage as dangerous to the country, holding the negroes to be unfit to wield the franchise, and that they should undergo a probationary period.

Mr. MORTON proceeded to read from what he stated to be an official list of the murders and outrages committed in Kentucky.

Mr. STEVENSON inquired what official list he meant.

Mr. MORTON replied that it was an official record prepared by the Freedmen's Bureau. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STEVENSON. We do not recognize the Freedman's Bureau as an authority in Kentucky.

Mr. MORTON. You do not recognize any authority. You do not allow negroes to testify, and if you could succeed in excluding all testimony it would be easy for you to prove that Kentucky is a law-abiding State.

Mr. BLAIR desired the Senator (Morton) to answer candidly the question—whether the negroes had not been enfranchised with the ballot in order to obtain Republican votes.

Mr. MORTON replied that it was well known that reconstruction could not be accomplished on a white basis. The white people South would not accept the situation.

Mr. BLAIR (emphatically). They did accept the situation. They did abolish slavery, and have [illegible]

The CHAIR (Mr. Anthony) warned the galleries that a repetition of such demonstration would cause them to be instantly cleared.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he desired to give notice that, upon the next occasion of any disorderly manifestation in the galleries, he should not only insist upon their being cleared but upon the offenders being arrested and punished. It was about time to put a stop to practices which, during the last few days, had turned the chamber into a beer garden or cock-pit.

Mr. MORTON said he did not wish the galleries interfered with on his account.

Mr. CONKLING said he would have to object to carrying out the threats of the Senator from Vermont. In this case the same galleries had now for days been applauding sentiments identical with those just expressed by the Senator from Missouri. He was opposed to any discrimination in the matter, and thought the Senator from Missouri should not be deprived of the plaudits awarded to other Senators.

The CHAIR stated that if the disorder was repeated he would have to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the rules.

Mr. MORTON said he would conclude what he had to say by asking for the reading of an editorial from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, on the Kentucky Legislature. It was a philippic by a Democratic paper of a Democratic Legislature. The article was read. It, in substance, declared that the Ku-Klux in Kentucky were in formidable numbers, and were terrible in action; that the Legislature had failed to do anything to suppress them, but spent its time in whisky and champagne-drinking, smoking cigars, lobbying, and [illegible] praying that the State may never look upon the like again, &c.

Mr. MORTON explained, in reply to Mr. Thurman, that he did not mean to say that lawlessness was universal among the Democratic party of Kentucky. He admitted that the late Governor, and now Senator, (Stevenson), and two Democratic Judges, had done their duty, as also one Democratic paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, out of forty published in the State; but they were unable to influence the Democratic party of that State.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. POOL obtained the floor, and at 5 o'clock, after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Ind.), the House took up and passed the Senate bill granting Phebe Scofield a pension of $50 per month from June 6, 1867, she being at that time 100 years old and the widow of a revolutionary soldier.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

On motion of Mr. KENDALL, the House took up and passed the Senate bill authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to appoint a board of three Commissioners, two of whom shall be engineers in the army, and one a mining or civil engineer, to examine and report upon the Sutro Tunnel, in the State of Nevada.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the special committee.

Mr. BECK (Ky.) said this was not the bill he thought at one time would be introduced. The bill of the gentleman from Massachusetts proposed to deal vengeance on the States of the South and Kentucky. This bill was bad enough. It had the merit of audacity and sought to reach all States and all people. [illegible]

Kentucky, haranguing the mob who assaulted the colored Agent of the Post Office, no doubt he would have been applauded. All the clamor made was for mere political effect to help the Democratic party into power.

Fernando Wood was the next speaker. He discussed the bill at great length; denounced it as making the President a lawless dictator, responsible to no one. He said there was no evidence in existence of any wide-spread opposition to law and order, and, as evidence of the falsehood of the alleged Ku-Klux outrages as general in the South, he referred to the fact of the large increase in the staple productions of that section over former years. Congress had higher duties to perform than to agitate subjects like this. The duty of Congress was to provide a reduction of taxation and public expenditures; to abolish sinecures [illegible]; restore the currency to a proper specie basis; reduce the army to a peace footing; to provide against the accumulation and retention of large sums of money in the public treasury; to prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit by the Secretary of the Treasury at his own option; to bring the President and his Cabinet advisers under the authority of law, making them obedient to its provisions, and alike with others subject to the penalties; to restore to the Southern States and people peace, prosperity and contentment, only to be accomplished by the cessation of vindictive legislation and military interference, and recognition of their equal rights, including self-government and political equality with other States, and to revive American commerce.

Mr. WOOD commented on the following remark in Mr. Kelley's speech: "Do not dream that you can disfranchise these men. They know what freedom is, and the worm will turn and sting. If we do not interpose to give them safety, and you have not the generosity to do it, beware; for a day may come when for every freedman's hut that is desolated ten blazing mansions may illumine the midnight sky. If millions of people shall be driven to despair, sink them not to that condition. Save yourselves by proving that there is in you as much humanity as there was in the slaves who, while you warred for their degradation and enslavement, labored for and watched over your children and wives." Mr. Wood said these remarks were incendiary, and he never felt more indignant in his life than when he heard them, and never more disposed to commit a breach of decorum in this House, in denouncing the damnable wickedness of the passage.

Mr. KELLEY said that he thought his remarks had a good effect. The gentleman no longer [illegible] to hold him up to opprobrium as an inferior race. He asked the gentleman from New York (Wood) whether he had turned his back on the white man's party, or endorsed the declaration of the Republican party of this District, as published to-day.

Mr. WOOD thanked the gentleman (Kelley) for his reply, and for admitting, in effect, to the House and country, that he would not vindicate [illegible].

Mr. KELLEY. I do.

Mr. WOOD. I hope if a war of races should take place, and if the colored men should begin to fight, they would select a more valiant man for their leader than the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who, in Mobile, during a disturbance, crept under a table.

Mr. KELLEY. There is no foundation for that story, but sixty-seven balls were shot at me.

Mr. WOOD—continuing his sentence—and not creep under a table and pretend to be dead.

Mr. KELLEY. The story, come from what quarter it may, is false.

Mr. WOOD said the gentleman bombastically appeals to the negro, but could not face the [illegible] himself. He had given the gentleman an opportunity to explain.

Mr. KELLEY—And to signalize the conversion of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WOOD concluded his remarks.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) said he did not agree in the remarks of some of his friends that the bill of General Butler was a worse bill than this. He did not think it so bad a bill, inasmuch as the Butler bill deprived only the Southern people of their rights and liberties under the constitution, while this bill, because of alleged outrages in two or three Southern States, put it in the power of the President to deprive all innocent people, North and West, of the *habeas corpus*, and subject them all to martial law at his pleasure and caprice.

Mr. MAYNARD read an article from the Chattanooga *Times* of March 3, 1871, which, after alluding to a remark of Senator Thomas to the effect that the Ku-Klux ought to be put down, makes the following comment, to which Mr. Maynard called attention. It was as follows: "Now, no person pretends to deny that crimes and outrages are committed in the South by organized bodies of masked marauders, some of whom belong to a secret political society—the Ku-Klux."

Mr. MAYNARD said this admission came from a friend of the gentleman on the other side.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the gentleman to read the remaining part of the article. The gentleman [illegible] what he read did not give the idea of the author.

Mr. MAYNARD replied, if the gentleman thought he knew more about it than he (Maynard) did he could make use of the article for his own benefit.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not think he knew more about it than the gentleman.

Mr. MAYNARD, resuming, said: There exist among the people of the South lawless bands, placing life and property in peril, and acting with a common purpose and concert of action. He then advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE charged Mr. Maynard with having cut in two the article from the Chattanooga *Times*, and then read the entire article, in substance that the outcry of outrages by the Ku-Klux was simply a pretext to station troops in the South, so as to carry the Presidential election by force for the Republican party. This could only serve to fan into life the fast-expiring embers of civil strife, etc. The final remedy is in the cultivation of the proper public spirit, which will demand the enforcement of the law. The stationing of troops in the South would only aggravate the evil of which complaint is made.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House, at 4:30, adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration—Governor Palmer on the Quincy Bond Matter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 30.—The celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was participated in to-day by a very large number of our colored citizens, together with delegates from Lincoln, Decatur, and other cities and towns. The day, which has been warm and pleasant, was ushered in by a national salute. At 3 o'clock a procession was formed, led by the colored band, and was made up of about 300 footmen, [illegible] carriages, a large number of horsemen, a Lodge of Colored Freemasons, [illegible] girls in white dresses, [illegible] and carrying banners designating the States they represented. The [illegible] Marshals, adorned with red, yellow, and scarlet sashes, and riding on prancing steeds, completed the procession. After marching through the principal streets of the city, Lincoln's residence, from which the national flag was displayed, was visited, where the procession halted, and, closing up in front, listened to a few remarks from Rev. Mr. Brown, after which three times three cheers were given in remembrance of he who died to make them free. Then, singing "The Battle Cry of Freedom," the procession proceeded to the [illegible], where addresses were delivered by [illegible], of Jacksonville; Governor Palmer, Mr. Coleman, Captain Orndorff, and others. The speech of Governor Palmer was extremely radical, and was received with uproarious applause. The Governor said that, as free citizens, the colored people were now entitled to all the rights that any one else had in the land. That prejudices existed against their race, he could not deny; but these prejudices were fast becoming things of the past. He once had occasion to decide that a negro could testify in court. This decision was thought to be a great innovation on the rights of white men. There once existed a prejudice against colored men fighting for the preservation of this Union; to allow colored men to vote, hold property, and to be protected by the law was once considered impossible, and that colored men should aspire to and hold office and attain to the honorable position of Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States was once considered the height of impudence. But that prejudice had ceased to have any influence; but the prejudice against the white and colored children going to the same school still exists. Our children can play together, can skate or swim together, but the threshold of the district school-house was a barrier that was only passable to white children. [illegible] Colored people have the same rights, as far as education is concerned, as white people, and it is time that this needless expense of maintaining a separate school for colored children was stopped, and our city and common schools made as free to black as to white people. These sentiments of the Governor were heartily applauded. He spoke for about an hour, and made a speech full of keen thrusts, biting satire and humorous allusions. With more than common eloquence, he reviewed the past and present condition of the colored race, and made glowing prophecies of their future progress.

A jubilee festival is being held this evening, in Cook's Hall, and is being enjoyed with that peculiar zest only felt and expressed by this people. Many Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly are in attendance. The Governor, to-day, approved House Bill No. [illegible]—an act relating to Justices of the Peace in the city of Chicago, and it has been filed with the Secretary of State. [illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Progress Made at Springfield Yesterday.

Passage of the Fuller Railway Freight Bill.

Passage of the Quincy Bond Bill Over the Governor's Veto.

The River Improvement Bill Debated in the House.

The Canal Navigation Question in the New York Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 30.—The House Committee on Railroads complied with their part of the programme by reporting back the Senate Freight and Commissioner bills, the first of which was passed by the House, although Turner entered a motion to reconsider it, not being quite satisfied of the constitutionality of one of its provisions. In the Senate Fuller has been working with great assiduity to get the House Passenger bill through, and will succeed, though it is up-hill work. It was decided this morning in the Senate that the bill should be made the special order for to-morrow. It had been expected that the Commissioner bill would slip through the House, but, when an attempt was made to pass it, Mr. Sanford objected to railroad legislation of a hurried nature, and thought nothing should be done on Railroad bills until they had been in Committee of the Whole. He wanted to have the bills recommitted. Mr. Haines made a speech in which he took occasion to mourn the absence of a published record of the Senate proceedings, so that the House might know what was being done there. They had no information but that bill, he thought, and then he went on to contradict himself by stating that the bill had been discussed in the newspapers for several weeks, and gentlemen might know all about it. The bill had been endorsed by the Senate and by the Railroad Committee of the House, and Mr. Bran reminded the gentleman that it had also been through the Committee on Internal Commerce, by whom it had been reported back favorably. Mr. Turner thought the bill was unconstitutional, in that it provided for the appointment of Commissioners without the "advice and consent of the Senate." There were also other reasons why the bill should be recommitted. Mr. Morrill wanted to have the whole subject ventilated in committee, where every man could have a whack at it, for or against, and could place himself upon the record. They could not receive as gospel the bills of the Senate. It would be a dangerous thing to do, and, in this case, the bill was of too much importance to be acted upon hastily. Tom Casey announced himself as opposed to the creation of new offices. In his opinion, there were about Commissioners and officers enough to satisfy any reasonable people. Finally, the bill was relegated to the Committee of the Whole. The House bill providing for the appointment of the Commissioners is generally preferred, except that it does not vest in them authority over the management of warehouses. In that way it will have to be amended, as the Warehouse bill contemplates this Board of Commissioners, and the defeat of the attempt to strike out all reference to them indicates that either the House or Senate Commissioner bill will be adopted. The salary in the Senate bill ($3,000 a year for Commissioners) is considered to be too low altogether, and an effort to increase the amount will be made in the House, though it is doubtful if the farmers will go as high as $5,000.

THE GRAIN TRANSPORTATION BILL

prepared by the House Railroad Committee will be up in a day or two. It will compel railroads to allow connection with their tracks. If it does not pass, the warehouse bill will not accomplish much, for without it competition cannot take place in the future any more than in the past.

PARK BILLS.

Mr. King succeeded in getting his bill, which cuts down the South Side tax for Parks to $150,000, through the House. It has been thought to be liable to the formal objection that it does not set forth the section amended, which the Governor was said to consider advisable, a point which the Senate discussed at length to-day, and decided that it was necessary to state only the section as amended. The House Judiciary also decided that it was not essential to give the old law.

BILL APPROVED.

The Governor returned, this morning, the bill for Justices of [illegible]. Since the bill requires the list of [illegible] to be submitted to him by Saturday, it is well that the Judges should send it along.

EXPLANATION.

A story, which has found its way into some of the newspapers that "Senator Fuller, disgusted with the failure of his bill to regulate railroads, had sought to resign the Chairmanship of the Railroad Committee," is by no means correct. If Senator Fuller felt that his being at the head of the committee was an obstruction to legislation, or interfered in the slightest degree with harmony between the two houses, or that he had not the support of the committee, he certainly would not continue in the position he holds. So far from there being any question on the part of the members of the committee, however, they have unanimously supported him from the beginning, and see no reason to change. There is no resignation, and will be none.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION

lies untouched in the House, and no one ventures to call it up. All are anxious to get away, and all are afraid to go. If by good fortune the River Improvement and State House bills are disposed of this week, there will still remain the Penitentiary bills and various appropriations, which cannot be disposed of during the ensuing week without crowding business to a dangerous extent. The House is becoming uneasy and unruly, and the Speaker is required to [illegible] to keep them in order. There is a feeling that an adjournment will soon come, and consequently an effort on the part of everyone to crowd his special bill forward as rapidly as possible.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

The Senate, in order to get bills into the hands of the Engrossing Clerks, took up those on a second reading, and succeeded in disposing of a number.

THE CANAL AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL

was taken up as the special order, and Mr. Miller, of St. Clair, made a studied and long argument against the improvement, on the ground that it was local, and not of general interest. Mr. Ross, of Fulton, one of the best speakers on the floor, replied in a logical speech, in which he argued that the improvement was of general, and even national importance. He held that the improvement would regulate and reduce railroad freights, and in that way benefit the community at large. The Erie Canal was a constant check upon every road from New York to Chicago; and the Illinois River, like the Erie Canal, was on the track of commerce, and a natural connection between the lakes and the ocean.

After Mr. Ross, who spoke with great earnestness, and thorough knowledge of the subject, had ceased, Mr. Johnston, of Rock Island, got the floor in opposition and gave way for adjournment.

THE QUINCY BOND BILL.

When a band of music had drawn all the members out of the House, [illegible]

after all the abuse which has been used in reference to their course and their measures, and the charge that they were pushing the removal to Peoria, to go and listen to conversations relative to the State House appropriation. This unanimous absence excited much comment. The delegation have the advantage now, and are in a position to dictate their own terms. [illegible]

It with the respect which it deserved, and then proceed to analyze and criticise the memorial laid upon the tables of members by the Quincy people. He argued that there were no precedents for the Quincy bill. The acts passed under the constitution of 1848 were not precedents, for the State was now under the constitution of 1870. Mr. Nelson showed that the instances cited in the memorial as precedents were not precedents, and that the Governor was right in saying there were no precedents for it. Mr. Nelson next proceeded to refute the proposition in the memorial that the Governor could not object to a bill except on constitutional grounds. The constitution gave the Governor authority to withhold his signature upon any ground that he should deem expedient. He remarked that it was in the power of the Quincy delegates to so amend the bill as to remove the objections he had raised, and, when [illegible]

escaped damage, except from water. Loss, $[illegible]; insured.

NORFOLK, Va., March 30.—The building on Main street, occupied by [illegible] Freeman, jeweller, and [illegible] & Co., books and shoes, was destroyed by fire last night; loss, $20,000.

CALAIS, Me., March 30.—A fire broke out about 12:30 o'clock this morning, in the upper part of Frank Williams' building, corner of Main and Union streets, and extended throughout the whole block, consuming the stores of Frank Williams, J. G. Becker, Jos. Kalish, A. H. Sawyer, D. M. Gardner and Freeman's oyster saloon. The goods were mostly saved, and the insurance probably will cover the losses on stocks. F. A. Stoddard's photograph gallery and stock were totally destroyed. Copeland, Daven & Co.'s store was saved in a damaged condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The fire at Truckee destroyed nearly the entire city, including 130 dwellings, all the business portion of the town, and the Chinese quarters. An infant son of W. H. Hill, proprietor of the [illegible] Hotel, perished. No other lives are known to have been lost. The town was the depot of the great lumber district of the Sierra Nevada. It will probably be quickly rebuilt. The Central Pacific Freight Depot was destroyed. The offices of the Western Union Telegraph and Wells, Fargo & Co. were saved.

THE WEST.

Omaha City Politics—Nebraska State Board of Emigration—Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, March 30.—The municipal election, which will be held on Tuesday next, is exciting considerable interest. The Democrats have renominated E. Miller for Mayor, and the Republicans have nominated S. S. Caldwell, President of the Southwestern Railroad, and a prominent banker.

The State Board of Immigration held a meeting at Nebraska City yesterday, and fixed upon Omaha for the State Superintendent's office, local boards to be organized in every county.

The Southwestern Railroad Company, who received an additional land grant from the State Legislature, for bridging the Platte River, will commence work upon the railway and wagon bridge in a few days.

Telegraphic Summary.

A Halifax despatch says the steamer Florida, said to be a filibuster, which has been there for some time, sailed yesterday ostensibly for St. Thomas.

—Great preparations are making for the second annual State fair, to be held at Houston, Texas, on the 22d of May. Horace Greeley will deliver the opening address.

—The Charleston (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting, last evening, and resolved to resist, by all legal means, the payment of all bonds heretofore issued without legal sanction, or those that may hereafter be issued; to warn all persons not to receive them, and call upon tax-payers to meet in convention at Columbia, May 9, to consider the subject, and ask the Governor to give official co-operation in the investigation of the accounts of the Comptroller and State Agent in New York.

—Two men named Duncan and Thompson, miners, were caught by a caving in of the mine [illegible], California, near Alta, yesterday, and died before they could be dug out.

—Peter Miller, a noted Indiana desperado, who is charged with the committal of numerous crimes, among them that of murder, was arrested in St. Louis yesterday, and is now in confinement, awaiting the arrival of officers from Indiana.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the members of the Chicago Library Association opposed to a union with the Christian Association, held this morning in the Library pursuant to the call of the President, the following Committee were appointed to make nominations for officers to serve during the ensuing year: Henry D. Shepherd, Chas. H. [illegible], Bryan Lathrop, R. R. Wiley, Samuel J. Glover. The following gentlemen, who were elected at the last election, form the ticket, which, as the only issue involved in the contest, is the SINGLE ONE OF ABSORPTION by the Christian Association or OPPOSITION TO IT.

REGULAR TICKET,

Pledged to support this Library, and to make it free as soon as possible.

No Entangling Alliances!

CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Election, Saturday, April 1, 1871.

At the Library Rooms. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

President—HON. WM. BROSS, Chicago Tribune.
First Vice President—HON. WM. F. COOLBAUGH, [illegible]
Second Vice President—JOHN CRERAR, [illegible]
Recording Secretary—WM. H. LARRABEE, [illegible]
Corresponding Secretary—GEO. M. FRINK, [illegible]
Treasurer—CHARLES HENROTIN, [illegible]

SPRING GOODS.

Spring Goods.

A superb stock now arriving daily, at

Ross & Gossage's.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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THE EVENING POST.

THE EVENING POST.

Saturday's POST is bought for Sunday reading. Advertisers, remember.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

We are authorized to offer, for this week only, one of the most desirable residences on the North Side at a great bargain. Location first-class. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

CHICAGO LODGE, No. 437, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication this, Friday, at 12½ o'clock p. m., at their hall in Oriental Building, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, Abraham Roke. All members are requested to attend punctually. By order of the W. M. N. A. WEINBERG, Sec'y.

Masonic.

A special convocation of Illinois Council of Princes of Jerusalem will be held at the Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening. [illegible] By order of the S. P. G. M. JAS. H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

ORIENTAL LODGE No. 33, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the E. A. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the Master. H. F. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

[illegible] J. B. [illegible]

Masonic.

Special convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., Friday and Saturday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. Degree. By order of the H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut the List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are strictly FIRST-CLASS.

Advertising Agents.
COOK, COBURN & CO., receive advertisements for all newspapers in the U. S. Office, 87 Dearborn-st.
H. H. CHANDLER, General Agent, 104 Madison-st.
HUDSON, MENET & OSTRANDER contract for advertising in all newspapers. Office, 101 Dearborn-st.
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.
FURST & BRADLEY, 58 to 70 North Jefferson-st.
Agricultural Warehouse.
H. A. PITTON & CO., 240 Lake-st.
Apothecaries and Chemists.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 State and 161 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, cor. Clark and Madison-sts.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 150 and 152 Clark-st.
C. T. REYNOLDS & CO., 29 Michigan-av.
Attorneys and Counsellors.
[illegible]
Awnings, Tents, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 So. Water-st.
[illegible]
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
[illegible]
Clocks, &c.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 136 Lake-st.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 111 Lake-st.
[illegible]
Dry Goods (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 115 and 119 State-st.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash-av.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will exhibit, on FRIDAY, March 31, SPRING IMPORTATIONS of

Ladies' Suits, Costumes, Jackets, Paletots, &c., &c.,

In SILK, CASHMERE, POPLIN ZEPHYRS, and all the latest popular materials.

In the absence of Paris-made Garments, this season, they have had SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT the CHOICEST NOVELTIES produced by the leading houses of Berlin, London, and Brussels.

They also direct attention to their SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT of

Camel's Hair, Paisley, & Spring SHAWLS

Generally, which are marked at very attractive prices.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

SPRING

Chintzes & Percales.

New styles arriving daily, at

Ross & Gossage's.

HAVA A LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, MARCH [illegible]

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, [illegible]

HATS.

HATS.

New Spring Styles for Gents, Youths, and Boys. Largest stock, best variety, and lowest prices, at

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters,

115 LAKE-ST

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS!

FOR SALE.

Flourishing Newspaper and Job Office.

A RARE CHANCE. Sub. List and good will, without material, will be sold, if preferred. For particulars address T. S. GILLETT, 42 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

GARDENING.

"A FEW HINTS ON LANDSCAPE GARDENING IN THE WEST." By H. W. S. CLEVELAND.

"THE RELATION OF ENGINEERING TO LANDSCAPE GARDENING." By W. M. R. FRENCH.

The above Essays, comprised in a small pamphlet, will be sent gratuitously to any address on application. CLEVELAND & FRENCH, 14 and 15 Shephard Building, Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Board of Directors of the Independent School District of the town of Newton, County of Jasper and State of Iowa, will receive sealed proposals for the [illegible] school building [illegible] until the 20th day of April, 1871, at 4 o'clock p. m. [illegible] W. G. WORK, Sec'y Ind. Dist. of Newton, Iowa.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Grand Trunk Line of Steamers.

THE STEAMER

S. D. CALDWELL

Will leave Spencer's Dock, Wells-st. Bridge, on Saturday Evening, April 1, at 7 o'clock, For Milwaukee, Northport, Mackinac, and Sarnia. A. E. YOUNG, Passenger Agent, No. 1 South Wells-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

REAL ESTATE CARD.

ULRICH & SONS,

Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers,

123 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

THE RIGHT MAN WANTED

To take sole control of the State of Illinois for two new and valuable inventions. Call on A. M. READ, 131 Dearborn-st., Room No. 3.

TOILETINE.

To the Public.

TOILETINE

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

To My Customers and the Public.

[illegible] MRS. O. HAYES, [illegible]

TEAS.

1871 TEAS. 1871

N. SHERWOOD & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

58 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO.

Owing to the large increase in our business, we have been obliged to remove to more spacious quarters. We have just received a large importation via San Francisco, comprising the following stock, which we are offering at very low prices:

2,000 chests Japan,
1,000 chests Young Hyson,
800 chests Gunpowder,
500 chests Old Hyson,
500 chests Imperial,
1,000 chests Oolong,
200 chests Eng. Breakfast,
100 chests Twankay.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

ORANGE PEKOES.

The attention of dealers is called to their stock, which will be sold as low as the same goods can be bought in New York.

GIVE US A CALL.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES OF RICHMOND PRINTS.

LADIES ABOUT BUYING THEIR SPRING CALICOES,

WILL FIND THE LATEST AND MOST TASTEFUL DESIGNS IN THESE STANDARD GOODS.

ASK FOR THE RICHMOND PRINTS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

MAKING GARDEN.

Now is the Time to Commence.

Everybody, even those who have occasion to buy only a paper of seeds, is aware of the importance of sowing good seed that is reliable. The cost of the seed is nothing compared to the labor, time, and expected crop. Therefore, remember that Landreths' Warranted Garden Seeds are always reliable; they are guaranteed to be what is represented, and not concerned with the unaccountably worthless stuff for sale in boxes in many grocery stores.

CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES, 186 Randolph-st., Opposite Briggs House, Northwestern Depot for sale of Landreths' Warranted Garden Seeds.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$823.000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

[illegible]

MAYWOOD.

OFFICE OF THE Maywood Co.,

No. 15 Methodist Church Block,

Corner Clark & Washington-sts., Chicago.

[illegible]

THE MAYWOOD CO.

GOLD PENS.

GOLD PEN

Manufactory, No. 121 Lake-st., second store east of Clark. [illegible]

FIRM CHANGES.

NOTICE.

[illegible] GEORGE H. LA FETRA. Chicago, March 31, 1871.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the [illegible] will be held at the hall of the [illegible] GEO. GARDNER, Secretary.

ANY EXPRESSMAN

[illegible]

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern. ROBERT COOPER, [illegible] WM. G. COOPER, No. 20 West Harrison-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY

Advanced to adjust HEIRSHIP AND DOWER RIGHTS, and other just claims in LAW or EQUITY, on Land Mortgages and MORTGAGES, and to carry, for short periods, any legitimate trade or business. H. B. SWIFT & CO., OF CHICAGO.

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MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate. T. C. WELLS & CO., [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible] Chicago, March 29, 1871.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between [illegible] HUNSON & HOFFMAN [illegible] JNO. W. HOFFMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of WILSON, GRANT & PRICE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] JAS. C. GRANT. JOHN PRICE. Chicago, March 30, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CLAVIS & ROGERS [illegible] R. C. ROGERS. Chicago, March 30, 1871.

THE EVENING POST.

THE EVENING POST.

Saturday's POST surpasses all others as an ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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Delivered to any part of the city at $3.00 per cord. Inquire at NORTH PIER BOX FACTORY.

PROPELLER ALLEGHANY FOR SALE.

Will sell the propeller Alleghany at a bargain. [illegible] HUNNAN, LAY & CO., [illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO. 227 & 229 Lake-st., CHICAGO.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible] FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & CO., [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871.

THE NEW STATE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill reported to the Illinois House of Representatives from the Revenue Committee, is an immense improvement on what is called the "Auditor's bill," prepared by the Assistant Auditor, under inspection of the Board of Equalization. The latter is a ponderous production of 261 sections, many of them of great length. The new bill contains 234 sections, many of which are short. But the chief superiority of the Revenue Committee's bill over that of the Auditor does not consist of its being one-third shorter, which is undoubtedly a merit, but in its avoidance of many harsh and unjust provisions contained in the Auditor's bill, and the insertion of many excellent provisions omitted in that bill.

It will be impossible in the compass of a short article to point out all its provisions, or the major portion of them; we shall only notice a few of its features of most prominence. In the first place it does not attempt to tax personal property twice, or oftener, in the same year, under different names, as the other bill did. It does not tax the shares of stock of all corporations, "and also the property of the same," as did the Auditor's bill. It does not tax the *debts* of a bank, or undertake to compel a bank to disclose to the Assessor the names of its depositors with the amount of their deposits, on a certain day in each year. It does not tax the [illegible] produce or [illegible] the cattle which consumed the produce and the money received for the produce or live stock. This sort of double taxation is omitted. It does not require a tax-payer to make separate statements of the amount of moneys and credits he may possess, for the enlightenment of robbers and burglars.

The new bill repeals the two-mill tax for school purposes, which yields about $950,000, and substitutes a State tax of $1,000,000, which is to be levied until the next census, in 1880, when the amount shall be increased in proportion to the increase of children of school age; and the money is to be divided among all the counties, in proportion to the number of youths in each, which is altogether preferable to the existing absurdity and injustice of apportioning the school tax one-half in proportion to the number of children, and the other half in proportion to the *number of acres* contained in a county! There may have been some reason for this anomaly a quarter of a century ago, but none now exists.

The bill provides that real and personal property of every description shall be valued for taxation at their true value, that which they would bring at a voluntary sale, and moneys and credits are to be listed as one item, and the person listing is entitled to deduct *bona fide* debts which he may owe. In regard to insurance companies, it is provided that the proper officer of every fire, life, or other insurance company doing business in Illinois must make out a statement showing the gross receipts of the company at each agency in each county for the year, and of all losses sustained and paid during the same period. The net proceeds are to be apportioned by the Auditor to the several counties for taxation, which is certainly as fair to the insurance companies as could be expected, and is vastly more liberal than the Auditor's bill, which, in effect, taxed them double. The bill provides that the County Collector (and the County Treasurer is made *ex-officio* Collector), in advertising, obtaining judgment, and making sale, shall include the taxes and special assessments of every city with the delinquent list for State and county taxes, it being the intention that there shall be but one advertised list, judgment and sale of property for taxes and special assessments. Delinquent taxes are to be advertised in February, judgment obtained in March, and within two weeks after judgment to be sold.

On property sold for taxes, if redeemed within six months, the penalty is 25 per cent; if over six and under twelve months, 50 per cent; under eighteen months, 75 per cent, and for two years, 100 per cent. This provision will not please the professionals who follow the business of buying property at tax-sales and make 100 per cent on the use of their money for a few weeks or months.

Having provided for a full cash valuation of all property, the bill requires that all taxes, whether for State, county, township, school district, city, or incorporated town, and all special assessments, shall be collected by the county and town Collectors, and at one time and place. The double system of assessments and valuations, and triple system of Collectors now in vogue, are to be terminated. When this law comes into force, the Chicago Assessment and Collection Board will be abolished, and the heavy expense of supporting it and its pack of tax-eaters will be saved. Tax-payers will then no longer be hounded and harassed by duplicate and triplicate swarms of tax-hunters.

All taxes for every purpose will be paid to one officer, at one place. A receipt from the Collector will cover and include all the taxes charged for a complete year against the property of the citizen. When a person gets a receipt for his taxes, he may then go to bed each night for a year with the comfortable assurance that when he awakes in the morning it will not be to find that part or all of his real estate has been sold by some other tax-gatherer to some hundred-per-cent owl or hawk who hovers and watches day and night to pounce down on unguarded property. It will be a great satisfaction to the citizen to know that he will no longer be pestered and harrassed by a plurality of tax Collectors, Assessors, and persecuters for inadvertent delinquency, and that he will not be called on to deal with several Assessors, placing different valuations on the same property. The whole abominable confusion and chaos of taxation under which the people now suffer will be swept away when this bill is passed, and there will be substituted a plain, just, and equitable single system of assessment, collection, and proceedings for delinquency, which will dispense with the useless and costly services of whole swarms of revenue eaters, and do away with all the confusion, annoyance, injury, and persecution which the citizen now endures in the ascertainment and payment of his taxes.

Let the House take up this bill and devote a week to its careful consideration for the perfection of details, and then pass it. It will be, by all comparison, the most useful act of the session. Let members restrain their propensities for babbling and squandering time over petty questions of order or contemptible propositions. Enough time has already been wasted in nonsense and in mean endeavors to violate the constitution by the enactment of special schemes. We direct these remarks to the House because the revenue bill there originates. The Senate will give the subject due and grave consideration when it comes before that body. It is in the House that frivolity, garrulity, disorder and time-squandering are habitually practiced, and useful legislation smothered or butchered. Section 4 of the revenue article requires an important change in the tax system which must be made this session. The bill in question provides for it, and the proper and necessary thing to be done is to take up this revenue bill, consider it in detail and pass it.

Picket firing has begun between the troops of the Thiers Government at Versailles and the Nationals of Paris. France, after surrendering her [illegible] to save Paris from the Germans, is now preparing to march upon Paris herself. In a few days, or weeks, at furthest, it seems probable that Frenchmen will be fighting Frenchmen around the walls of the world's gay capital. Neither combatant represents an army or a treasury. For all these reasons the German armies are delaying their departure. And now it is reported that they will soon reoccupy Paris. It is doubtful whether the best interests of France would not be promoted by Bismark forming a new government and assuming the responsibility of guaranteeing its permanence. President Thiers, in his speech to the Assembly, yesterday, foreshadows such an arrangement by stating that the new convention just entered into with the Germans provides that a very considerable German force may return and re-enter Paris, and that the Thiers Government will furnish a garrison for the occupation of the city jointly with the Germans. If such a combination shall overawe the "Reds" in Paris, an early restoration of order may be possible. If not, we shall witness the strange spectacle of a union between the Thiers Government and the Germans for the government of France. Inevitable as such a union may appear, it is a most dangerous experiment for M. Thiers, and, if it succeeds, only adds a new chapter to the humiliations of France.

THE RAILROAD FARE BILL.

The two houses of the General Assembly having disagreed upon the railway legislation before them, the Senate committee have finally accepted the House bill in place of their own. But an opposition to the bill has developed itself in the body of the Senate, which seems to leave the question still open. All this proposed legislation is assumed to be founded upon the requirements of the new constitution, and yet the Legislature in all its bills seems to have overlooked the principle set forth in that instrument. Section 12 of the article on railroads, says:

> "The General Assembly shall from time to time pass laws establishing *reasonable* maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State."

This, substantially, is but an affirmation of the common law, under which railroads and other common carriers can lawfully demand and receive only reasonable rates. The mistake of the Legislature is in assuming that the State can by statute define what is reasonable. The bill now before the Legislature classifies railroads according to their gross receipts per mile per annum and fixes the maximum rate per mile for each class. This determines nothing. It leaves the whole question just where it was before. What is a reasonable compensation? This cannot be decided by legislation. It must in the end be determined by a court and jury, upon the particular facts and circumstances of each road. Legislation cannot overcome the fundamental principle that a common carrier is entitled to "reasonable" compensation. And what amounts to a reasonable compensation is a question of fact, which the Legislature cannot determine. Legislation, therefore, on this subject, must travel in a circle, always coming around to the same question, Is the compensation reasonable? This bill undertakes to determine what is a reasonable charge for the transportation of passengers, by ascertaining what are the gross receipts of a road per mile during a year. While this is one step toward ascertaining a reasonable rate of compensation, it is not conclusive, nor is it the only item bearing on the question. There are many circumstances affecting the question of reasonable rates for the transportation of passengers and of freights, which are not common to all roads, but which necessitate a special inquiry in each case.

One object sought apparently by some members of the Legislature is to have a law upon which they can take a case into the courts, and have it determined whether the Legislature can fix a maximum rate of fares. If this law be passed, the courts will simply declare that the Legislature may prescribe what rates it pleases, but it cannot deprive the carrier of his reasonable compensation, nor authorise him to demand more. Nothing, therefore, can be gained in that way.

There is, however, another mode. The great difficulty in testing the question of the reasonableness of railroad charges is the difficulty of prosecuting railways for excessive charges. No citizen can afford to bring suit, and prosecute it, to recover 50 cents excess on his fare, or $3 excess on a charge of freight, and, if he did so, all that would be decided would be the law and fact in his particular case. Let the Legislature authorize the Board of Railroad Commissioners to investigate all the facts and circumstances pertaining to each road, and, upon these, to report to the next Legislature, or to prosecute railways for any charges deemed by them to be unreasonable.

The common law is founded upon the aggregate experience of mankind, and it embodies, more clearly and fully than anything else, the combined wisdom of the world. Great corporations can dispense with it more easily than the public can. To set it aside is to launch upon an unknown sea, where we may be sure that the money, the power, and the brains of the railway companies will take care of themselves. Once cut loose from the restraints of the common law, is there any reason to suppose that a Legislature of two or three hundred men, chosen at random, sitting three or four months every two years, and giving their attention to this subject only incidentally, are any match for the concentrated vigor and astuteness of the railway managers? It seems to be imagined at Springfield that such a miracle is about to be performed. We venture to predict that none of these bills regulating fares and freights will ever go into operation. Plans have already been devised to circumvent them, and circumvented they will be, even if the courts do not declare them unconstitutional and void.

THE HEALTH REPORT.

In the very exhaustive report of the Board of Health of this city, just published, we find a series of charts illustrating the rate of mortality in a manner that is certainly calculated to send the people of Chicago elsewhere during the summer months. In 1867, we find the death rate suddenly rising from 241 in May and 283 in June, to 597 in July, 697 in August, and 508 in September, whence it declines to 373 in November. In 1868, it rises from 347 in April, 322 in May, and 365 in June, to 897 in July, 945 in August, and 741 in September, whence it falls to an average of 400 in October, November, and December. In 1869, the rate rises from 333 in February, 354 in March, 381 in April, 372 in May, and 434 in June, to 815 in July, 1,072 in August, and 814 in September, whence it declined to 489 in November and 439 in December. In the old Twelfth Ward, which is one of the worst drained in the city, the deaths rose to 678, of whom 384 were children. In this ward the children's deaths were 1.91 per cent, or nearly one in fifty of the whole population of the ward. Although the report cites the fact that, according to the census of 1860, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, 4,784 out of every 10,000 deaths were children under the age of five years, and that the mortality among children in this city, in proportion to the adult mortality, is only 12½ per cent more than in the surrounding rural districts, we feel an alarm in looking at the vivid mortality charts in this report, which no soothing estimates of comparative percentages will allay. Up to June 30 every resident of Chicago has a comfortable prospect of life, *i. e.*, there is only about one chance in a thousand that he will die during the month, and, if all months were as healthy as those of spring, he would enjoy only about one chance in a hundred of dying during the year. But in July and August the mortality rates suddenly run up to 1,000 per month, which enlarges the chances of dying during the month to 1 in 300, and if all months were like these, our prospect of dying during the year would be as 1 in 25.

Of course, a large percentage of this mortality is attributable to excessive heat and bad ventilation in the quarters inhabited by the poorer classes. This is common to all large cities. But, is not another moiety due to the condition of the river in midsummer? Must the river necessarily continue the centre of our system of sewerage, gathering up all the feculent and rotten matter in the city and pouring it out to reek and rot in our midst under the hot summer sun? One thing is evident. The heated term, when disease is in the air, is not the time to put forth spasmodic efforts to cleanse the city, with the view of arresting disease. The very act of turning over and stirring up all the feculent matter, during the hottest weather, hastens decomposition and increases the death rate. We have expended $3,000,000 in digging a ditch to carry off by the back door the contents of the South Branch of the river, and the ditch itself is filling up with every frost and every rain, by a natural and unceasing process. Would it not be well to adopt some simple measure to cleanse the river, such as turning a current into it from the lake; and, having accomplished this, look after our ditch at our leisure? Chicago ought to be the healthiest city in the Union in the summer months. The weather here is exceptionally cool; the alternate breezes from the prairie and the lake scarcely ever cease their healthful and invigorating play. A very little of the labor and expense incurred in ditching the country between Chicago and Lockport would have opened canals from the lake to the North and South Branches of the river, and provided them with the machinery necessary to keep a steady stream of pure water running through our noisome and pestilential wash-pot. Until this is done, nothing is done toward the cleansing of Chicago River.

LABOR AT THE SOUTH.

The cotton year begins in September, and the receipts for the six months of the current year indicate that the crop of 1870 will reach as high as 4,200,000 bales, against 3,114,000 bales of the preceding year. The highest crop of cotton ever produced in the United States was in 1859-60, when it amounted to 4,675,700 bales. The average crop from 1850 to 1860 was 3,300,000 bales.

These figures show that the abolition of slavery has not diminished the producing capacity of negro labor. They also show that, however numerous may be the exceptions, the labor of the South was last year most actively employed. While the cotton crop was increased 1,000,000 bales over the preceding year, and advanced nearly to what it was in the best year ever known in that line, the other productions of the South have increased over anything previously known in the history of those States. The growth of cotton has been more confined to the Gulf States than ever before, while vast regions, which, before the war, depended upon that product, have been devoted to cereal crops, and to the raising of stock. The Slave States, which, in 1860, bought largely of breadstuffs and provisions with the proceeds of their cotton, are now producing the same amount of cotton, with a large portion of their breadstuffs and provisions in addition. Neither the tobacco crop nor the sugar crop has suffered loss because of any change in the character of the labor, and already the annual product of the negro labor, free to work or be idle as it is, is in excess of what it was when that labor was driven by the lash. There is much to be done yet. Immense areas of land in those States are unproductive, and many broad fields abandoned as worn out. The introduction of machinery, the application of fertilizers, and the general improvement of agricultural industry and personal thrift among the people, will soon show that these States may be as closely cultivated as those of the North, and that there is remunerative labor for the entire population, white and black. The political disturbances following the close of the war, and the great change in the relative position of the laboring class, will, in time, exhaust themselves, and all over these States there will be an active industry, producing from an equal amount of labor, intelligently employed, double and treble the values and quantities ever produced by enforced labor in the best days of the system.

There is a bill now before the State Senate, at Springfield, providing for the appointment of fifteen Commissioners, to whom is to be committed the management of the affairs of this county. These Commissioners will have to provide for the levy and expenditure of $1,000,000 of taxation annually. When the bill was before the House, the wise provision prohibiting the Commissioners from being contractors, or interested in contracts, or from holding any other offices whereby they would be recipients of the county revenue, voted by themselves, was stricken out through the procurement of those members of the Cook County delegation who hope to be Commissioners. The necessity for this prohibition is shown in the history of the Supervisors of this county. Supervisors, having the power to let contracts, are interested in almost every job to be paid for out of the County Treasury. The extent to which this prevails was shown in the vote on Friday last, when a motion to vacate all contracts in which Supervisors were interested was voted down by a majority of the board, who were not disposed to give up a good thing. One reason for providing a Board of Commissioners was to get rid of this corrupt system, but the bill, as it now stands in the State Senate, will perpetuate the frauds and abuses under the new county government. We trust the Senators from this county will present this matter to that body, and prevail on the Senate to restore the provision stricken out by the House, and thereby protect this county from being robbed in the future as it has been in the past by its county governors.

The Governor yesterday signed the bill relating to Justices of the Peace in Chicago. It was feared by its framers that he would veto it on the ground that the new Justices are to subsist on fees for compensation, and there was also some objection as to the form of punishment in case of malfeasance which differs from that to which other Justices are liable.

If good appointments are made, and the jurisdiction be increased to $200, there is a fair chance that these minor tribunals may be reformed, and made of some real value to the public, instead of being, as at present, a nuisance and disgrace to the city, and courts of fraud, corruption, and oppression.

The House bill for the relief of the towns South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake from excessive park tax was yesterday passed by a nearly unanimous vote, there being but seven votes in the negative. The bill reduces the annual tax for the improvement of the South Parks from $300,000 to $150,000 per annum.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A large wolf was killed during a hunt in the vicinity of Chapin, a few days ago.

—Two hundred and fifty ladies of Rochelle have petitioned the voters of that village to stop the sale of liquor.

The Havana *Clarion* contains a card warning a citizen of that place to leave town within twenty-four hours, on pain of being shot. The cause of the notice is the alleged seduction of a girl about 16 years old.

—Some three years ago, the old Tremont House, in Dunleith, since then destroyed by fire, was entered by a burglar, or raided by one of its boarders, and the proprietor, Josh Lawrence, robbed of $700 and a gold watch. The other day the identical gold watch arrived from California by express, neatly done up in a package and directed to the rightful owner. No evidence was in the package to lead to the sender thereof, but a person who was in Dunleith at the time, and who departed the next day for parts unknown, is suspected.

—The Woodstock *Sentinel* of March 30 says: "A somewhat singular accident occurred about half a mile east of Harvard, on Thursday afternoon last, which resulted in the instant death of Mr. Jerry Haccey, who lived upon what is known as 'the island,' in the town of Dunham. Haccey was upon horseback, and was some ten or fifteen rods across the railroad track, where the highway runs almost parallel with it, when a freight train coming from the east rendered his horse unmanageable, and, in spite of his utmost efforts, it ran back to the crossing, and threw the unfortunate man immediately in front of the locomotive, and he was instantly crushed by its ponderous wheels, and mangled beyond recognition."

IOWA.

Work on the Albia, Knoxville & DesMoines Railroad has been suspended.

—A woman in Frankville, Winneshiek County, who had had five children in seven years, went out and hung herself, the other day, on discovering prospects of another addition to her family.

—The editor of the Grand Junction *Headlight* advertised that he would take "a good dog in payment for a year's subscription." The next day twenty-three dogs were taken to his office; and, two days afterward, a score or more of farmers, living at distances of from eight to twenty miles, appeared to subscribe for the paper, tendering dogs in payment. And, to cap the climax, the Mayor of the city has notified him that a tax of $1 must be paid on every dog owned in the place!

—The Sioux City *Journal* says that the Mayor of that city has enjoined the Treasurer of the county from receiving, in payment of city taxes, any city warrants upon the City Treasury which are signed by F. M. Ziebach, Mayor, and Abe Marshall, City Clerk. "This step has been rendered necessary owing to the discovery that many of the warrants issued under the last Democratic dynasty which this city enjoyed are fraudulent. As high as five warrants bearing the same number have been redeemed already, and there are a great many which are duplicates of each other—turned for the same things, for the same amounts, to the same persons."

WISCONSIN.

Robert Ross, of LaCrosse, has purchased the well-known horse "Royal George," recently owned in Davenport. Consideration, $2,500.

INDIANA.

A jeweler in Terre Haute placed his stock inside a safe with a combination lock, lost the combination, and neither he nor anyone else in Terre Haute is able to open the safe.

—Thomas J. Godman, Sr., formerly a pork-packer at Madison, died at Hickman, Ky., on Saturday, in the 84th year of his age. He was the original projector and builder of the Madison Water Works, in which he risked and lost the fortune he had amassed in the pork business.

—The Indianapolis *People* says: "Most of our citizens were familiar with the tall, well-built form of Dr. Lawrence, otherwise Dr. McBride, who was remarkable for his long hair and broad-brimmed hat, and styled himself the 'Hungarian Doctor;' and many will be surprised to learn that he is dead. He died one day last week, after a very brief illness, of some species of lung affection. The real name of the deceased, we believe, was McBride, and he claimed to have been a Colonel in the rebel army. This may or may not have been the case. He was evidently an adventurer, but had never seen Hungary. We have met him in different cities during the past eight or ten years, and always recognized him as Dr. McBride. He would appear upon the streets in a flashy turnout, drawn by sometimes two and sometimes four horses, and, while seated in his buggy, would dispense his medicine, which was warranted, of course, to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to."

KANSAS.

The Rev. T. B. Taylor, late of Indianapolis, and a well-known Indiana Methodist preacher, has been expelled by the Kansas Conference because he did not believe in, and preach, a literal resurrection of the body.

MISSOURI.

The Kansas City *Journal* of March 29 says: "On the 25th inst., in the town of Sturgeon, on the North Missouri Railroad, a man by the name of Gilbert was killed by the Station Agent, named Clark. Mr. Gilbert and his son, aged about 19 years, were waiting at the station for an expected train of cars. While there they engaged in skylarking and fooling, and were spoken to about it by Mr. Clark. Soon after, the Gilberts went to the Post Office, near by, for their mail, when Clark entered and asked for his mail. Evidently some words passed between them, for young Gilbert took up a chair, and with it knocked Clark down. While Clark was prostrate, the elder Gilbert drew a revolver, and, pointing at Clark, shot him in the arm, breaking it. Clark then, with his other hand, drew his revolver and shot Gilbert in the breast, killing him instantly. Clark was removed to his place of residence, where he is under medical treatment. The affair will be legally investigated."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Bussonville Sage Brush* is a California newspaper.

—One person out of every 200 in Memphis is a lawyer.

—They killed 394 persons and injured 1,280 on the railways of England last year.

—It is the fashion now, among Italian grayhounds, and other pet dogs, to wear silk neckties.

—The flowers at a recent private entertainment in the city of Providence, R. I., cost $2,500.

—Coffins freighted with dead were to be seen floating in the river at Ingersoll, in Canada, last week; having been swept from their resting-place, in the cemetery, by the freshet.

—Copper and brass may be coated with zinc by immersing the article to be coated in a boiling bath of sal-ammoniac containing either sheet or powdered zinc. The zinc thus deposited is brilliant and firm.

—The Trustees of the Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston, in speaking of the new receiving tomb built under their direction, say in their annual report: "The whole inside arrangement of the tomb gives a pleasant and cheerful aspect to it."

—An eminent British physician recently publicly stated his belief that death from drowning under ice is one of the most rapid of deaths, and is completed, he believes, with so quick an extinction of consciousness as to be actually painless.

—It is estimated by Prof. Chandler that the New Yorkers get one quart of water with every three quarts of milk. As the annual consumption of milk in the city and vicinity is 120,000,000 quarts, it follows that, at 10 cents per quart, the snug little sum of $4,000,000 is paid by consumers for water which is used to "extend" the lacteal fluid.

—A gentleman in Peabody, Mass., had a serious fit fifteen months ago, and, on recovering, missed seven false teeth, with the gold plate to which they were attached. Since that time he has been in poor health, until a few days ago, when he was seized with a sudden fit of vomiting, and threw up the missing teeth, which had remained in his stomach all that time.

—According to Mr. Dudley Baxter, the statistician, only three of the fifty-two States and principal colonies of the civilized world are free from debt—Servia, in Europe; Bolivia, in America; and Liberia, in Africa. The fifty-two States together have a population of 606,000,000, and the annual charge of the debts of the civilized world is $1.20 per head, and absorbs a quarter of the whole proceeds of taxation.

—The last fish story is recorded as follows by the Bangor *Whig*: "It is said that one of our fish dealers has a tame clam, which he has taught to come at his whistle, and follow him all over the house. The clam will stand up on his hind legs and beg, or lie down at the command of his master, and will sing, whistle, and count as high as thirteen, and, if reports are true, is a most remarkable example of what patience will accomplish."

—Queen Victoria was to open in person the Hall of Arts and Sciences on the 29th of March. The new buildings are now finished, and are ready to receive the works of the London International Exhibition of 1871. They will accommodate 50,000 persons. The Commissioners propose to make an international exhibition a permanent institution of the country, giving to industrial art the same opportunity that is afforded to fine art by the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy.

—The latest cow story is located at Tamworth, N. H., where a farmer has a cow which was taken lame, some three years ago, in the fore leg, and, upon examination, was found to have a sore on the side, just under the brisket. About one year ago a piece of wire was discovered protruding from the sore, and was with considerable difficulty pulled out, and proved to be a common pail bail, five inches in length. On the 18th inst. he extracted another piece of wire, six inches in length, from the same place. This last piece was bent, and protruded in two places, and had to be broken before it could be drawn. It is supposed that the cow must have swallowed the wire at some time.

—The Santa Cruz (Cal.) *Times* of March 18 relates this: "On Saturday last the fishermen, at the Soquel beach, while hauling their seine, caught a very strange fish. A gentleman who saw it informs us that it was four or five feet long, with a head somewhat resembling an alligator. The mouth would open very wide, and a sort of hissing noise proceeded from it. It had two fiery-like eyes of a green-yellowish color, with two horns of a hard bony substance protruding from each side of the head. The body was slim and long, and it had four web feet, the legs being stout and short. Just below the two hind feet the body separated in two tails, and on the ends of each were two bunches of tassels, somewhat resembling seaweed or coarse hair. It was very spry and lively, and the men were at first afraid to touch it, but finally one of the men approached it, and struck it over the head with an oar and killed it."

—Professional bank burglars have perfected and are now using, both in England and this country, a small and delicate instrument that registers the combinations of the single and double dial bank safe lock whenever the safe to which it is attached is opened. One of these instruments was recently found on a safe in one of the large financial institutions of New York, and when examined had already recorded all but one figure of the combination. It appears that the burglars had obtained access to the room at night by false keys, removed the nob and dials from the safe door, and substituted excellent counterfeits. One of the counterfeit dials had a space one-eighth of an inch deep on the inner surface, containing the recording instrument. The strip of prepared paper had caught and prevented the dials from working. The safe-maker was called in and removed the dials before the trouble was detected.

—The Rome, Georgia, *Chronicle* publishes a rumor of a terrible tragedy in St. Clair County, Alabama. A band of disguised men broke into the house of the Tax Collector of that county, who was absent from home at that time, and demanded the amount of the taxes from his wife. She refused to give it up or tell where it was. After attempting in vain to force her to tell the hiding place of the treasure, they searched for it and found it. They then ordered her to get them some supper. While she was busying herself with the required meal, she conceived the idea of poisoning them, and thus preserving at once the money and her husband's honor. She deftly slipped some arsenic in the coffee she was mixing. They drank heartily, and fell dead shortly afterward. She stripped the disguises off, and found that two of the villains were strangers, but the third was her husband, who had taken this means of stealing the taxes of the people.

PERSONAL.

—William Call, of Dresden, Me., who was in his 80th year, hanged himself a few days ago.

—It turns out that Bismarck is only a Prince by travel, his title not being hereditary.

—Miss Mary L. Booth, of *Harper's Bazar*, receives $4,000 a year; and Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, of the *Hearth and Home*, has a salary of $3,000.

—Mrs. Almira Stackhouse, of Altoona, Pa., born on the 16th of March, 1771, died March 16, 1871, making her age one hundred years exact.

—Judge Shaw, of New York, has decided that a sewing machine is "a necessary article of household furniture," and as such exempt from attachment.

—It is stated that the late William Gilmore Simms died considerably in debt, though before the war he had a handsome property, estimated to be worth $250,000 to $300,000.

—Henry Elder, an Englishman residing some distance from York, visited the great Minster in that city not long ago, and, after going home, cut his throat, leaving a note saying he had nothing more to live for.

—A rich man named Budd has lately died in London, leaving $100,000 to his sons, on condition that they shall never wear mustaches. Otherwise, the property is to be applied to charitable objects.

—The Mayor of Providence, R. I., has increased his own salary to $5,000 a year. The vote in the Council on the proposition was a tie, and His Honor felt in honor bound to stand by his friends; so he gave his casting vote on their side.

—Ann Harris, a girl of 12, recently quitted the family with which she was living in a small town of Tennessee, because its members did not have morning and evening prayers. Such was her righteous indignation that she carried off in her carpet-sack a number of silver spoons and articles of jewelry and personal apparel that did not belong to her.

—Theodore M. Payne, only son of a wealthy retired merchant of Leeds, went to London a number of years ago, entered upon a career of reckless dissipation, and suddenly disappeared. It was supposed he had either been murdered or committed suicide, but very recently his parents have heard of him as a Greek priest in Archangel. Payne, now in his 32d year, is a graduate of Oxford.

A Russian Colonel, Alexander Petrowitsch, was recently found guilty of having defrauded the government of something like 400,000 roubles in making purchases for the army. He was about to be dismissed in disgrace from the service, when several of his wealthy relatives made up the entire deficit, and he was allowed to return his commission.

—Mrs. James T. Fields, wife of the well-known Boston publisher, has established in that city a coffee-house which furnishes nice, wholesome food, coffee, and tea, in a clean, attractive place, and at the lowest possible prices; thus providing a substitute for the bar-rooms, into which so many men stray for want of better resorts. The new room is tastefully fitted up, and furnished with papers and pictures, and is so successful that efforts are making to establish others in different parts of the city.

—Mr. J. A. S. White, of Waitsfield, Vt., recently deceased, left his property, valued at $75,000, to his wife and maiden daughter, and directed that, at their death, should his daughter not have married, $5,000 should be paid to the Orphan Asylum at Burlington, and the remainder to the University of Vermont for the aid of indigent students, stipulating, however, that no colored student shall ever receive any assistance from the fund.

—The Boston *Journal* of March 27 says: "The public will be pained to hear of the death of the venerable John Tappan, one of Boston's oldest and most honored merchants. He died at his residence in this city at about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning at the advanced age of 89 years and 3 months. Throughout his mercantile life he was honored of all as a model merchant. He became an earnest and consistent advocate of total abstinence from all stimulants long before this reform had attracted general attention. As President and Treasurer of the American Tract Society for some forty years; as an earnest friend of foreign and domestic missions; and as a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and in connection with most or all of our benevolent associations, as well as instances of more private benevolence which cannot be numbered, Mr. Tappan, were it not so utterly foreign to his nature to say anything of himself, might with entire truth have appropriated the language of an ancient philanthropist: 'When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and, when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.'"

POLITICAL.

Ex-Congressman Cake, of Schuylkill County, Pa., was in his seat six days during the last session of the Forty-first Congress, for which he received $5,000, or $833 per day.

—A New York letter says a weekly paper is soon to be started in that city, on a capital of $30,000, in opposition to the *Nation*, and as an active supporter of General Grant's administration and renomination.

—Governor English, the Democratic candidate for re-election in Connecticut, is trying to cultivate the negro vote, but meantime does not neglect the Irish. At a recent speech in Waterbury he said: "When I look around upon this intelligent audience, I almost regret that I was not born in Ireland myself."

—The Kentucky Senate, intensely Democratic, repudiated the payment of claims for services rendered the State by Federal soldiers and Union men during the war. These claims were audited by the Quartermaster General of the State, who is an ex-Confederate soldier, and he pronounced them just and due; the Speaker of the Senate, also a Democrat, refused to vote against the bill, declaring that he could not oppose the payment of any just claim, whether it was due a Federal or Confederate; but the majority of the body refused to pass the bill.

—There are seventeen ex-Confederate officers members of the Forty-second Congress—fifteen Democrats, viz.: One Major General—P. M. B. Young, of Georgia; three Brigadier Generals—Joseph Lewis, of Kentucky; Dudley M. DuBose, of Georgia; and William Terry, of Virginia; six Colonels—Edward J. Golliday and Robert P. Caldwell, of Tennessee; Edward Crossland, of Kentucky; A. T. McIntyre, of Georgia; James M. Leach, of North Carolina; and Richard T. W. Duke, of Virginia; one Lieutenant Colonel—Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina; two Majors—Elliott M. Braxton, of Virginia, and Joseph H. Sloss, of Alabama; and two Captains—William R. Price, of Georgia, and William A. Handley, of Alabama. Two Republicans, viz.: Major Richard H. Whitley, of Georgia, and Captain Charles Hays, of Alabama.

THE VANDERPOOL CASE.

The Motion for a Change of Venue to Ottawa County.

Kalamazoo (March 27) Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

The fact that application has been made for a change of venue in the Vanderpool case has already been published in the *Tribune*. The full motion entered in the special motion book is as follows:

"In this cause the People, by A. W. Nelson, Prosecuting Attorney for Manistee County, and Dwight May, of counsel, moved the Court for a rule of order, changing the venue in this cause from the county of Kalamazoo to the county of Ottawa and for such further order or further rule in reference to a change of venue as to the Court may seem proper, for the reason that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county of Kalamazoo, and because, by trying the cause in the county of Ottawa, it will be more convenient for the witnesses and less expensive, which motion will be based upon the records and files of this case and an affidavit herewith filed."

The affidavit on which the above motion is based is as follows:

"A. West Nelson, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Manistee. That this cause was commenced in the county of Manistee, aforesaid, by an information charging said respondent with the charge of murder, committed within said county of Manistee; that said respondent was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to said information; that afterward said cause was removed to the county of Kalamazoo, to be tried by this court for the reason that an impartial trial could not be had in said county of Manistee; that at a former term of this court the cause came on to be heard and the jury empanelled to try the same were unable to agree, as appears by the records of the cause.

"Affiant further says that the merits of the cause have been greatly agitated and discussed throughout the county of Kalamazoo; that the trial of the cause was prolonged and occupied about four weeks; that the evidence in the cause and the arguments of the counsel were reported for the Kalamazoo *Daily Telegraph*, a paper published in Kalamazoo, and extensively circulated and read throughout the entire county of Kalamazoo. Affiant has made active inquiry and investigation, and is satisfied therefrom that it will be very difficult and expensive to obtain a jury in the county of Kalamazoo who have not expressed a disqualifying opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the respondent.

"Affiant further says that the following are material witnesses for the People, to wit: (Here follows a list of the same witnesses sworn here.)

"Affiant further says that he is informed, and believes, that the respondent's witnesses are residents of the aforesaid counties of Manistee and Muskegon, both of which counties are nearer and more convenient to Grand Haven, the county seat of the county of Ottawa, than the county of Kalamazoo.

"Affiant further says that the aforesaid Grand Haven is about ninety miles nearer the aforesaid county of Manistee than Kalamazoo, and would be a far more convenient place for the trial of said cause than Kalamazoo; that during the season of navigation there is ordinarily daily communication by steamboat between Manistee and Grand Haven.

"Affiant further says that the object of the affidavit is, that the convenience of witnesses may be promoted, that the expenses of a trial may be diminished, and for the furtherance of justice by a change of venue in this cause to the county of Ottawa."

Mr. Van Arman was telegraphed to this afternoon at Cassopolis, where he is trying a murder suit, to ascertain when he could be present to participate in the argument of the motion for a change of venue. It is probable counsel will agree upon a day for the argument, but it may take several days to bring about a conference between the attorneys. Judge Brown expressed his willingness to accommodate counsel in this respect.

KALAMAZOO, March 28.

Judge Brown, this morning, fixed the time for hearing the motion for a change of venue, for Friday, April 7, at 10 a. m.

There were some sharp passages between the Prosecuting Attorney and Mr. Hughes, in their talk about the motion and the forthcoming trial. Mr. West characterized the means which had been employed to obtain a new trial in the first place, and the course of counsel for respondent ever since, as well, not to Mr. Hughes' liking, and that gentleman responded vigorously. Mr. West desires three months' more time in which to prepare for trial, to get witnesses together, etc., not being able to prepare because of the uncertainty as to when the trial is to be had. Mr. Hughes, on the contrary, desired a trial forthwith, right here on this ground. Next week Mr. Van Arman will probably be here. The motion to remove the cause will be strenuously resisted.

Two Aspirants for the Privilege of Voting—A Widow Succeeds, a Wife Fails.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 28.

Is our civilization a failure?
Or is man, as sole voter, played out?

Yesterday morning at the opening of the proceedings of the Board of Registration, at the City Hall, it appeared that the Aldermen of the First District had registered the name of Mrs. Nannette B. Gardener, whose residence is at No. 832 Howard street.

This fact rather took a portion of the board by surprise, and a motion was made to have her name erased from the registry. This was decided in the negative, the Inspectors voting as follows: Yeas—Inspectors Adams, Baxter, Brooks, Dullea, Henderson, and Smith—6. Nays—Inspectors Bagg, Balch, Barclay, Barry, Bond, Christian Hill, Hughes, Langley, Mahony, O'Keefe, and Sutherland—11. This result was unlooked for, and a motion was made to reconsider, which motion was laid upon the table, thus putting it beyond the power of the board to remove Mrs. Nannette B. Gardener's name from the registration lists. Mrs. Gardener, it is said, is a widow, and owns real estate on which she pays taxes, and bases her claim to suffrage on the ground of being a "person" within the meaning of the Fifteenth Amendment, and, having no husband to vote for her, desired that privilege on the further ground of "taxation without representation."

In order to complete the story of Mrs. Nannie B. Gardener's success in securing the registration of her name among the list of voters, we mention here that, at the close of the afternoon's session, a resolution was offered that, in the opinion of the board, her name ought to be stricken from the list. The resolution was defeated.

The favorable disposition of Mrs. Nannette B. Gardener's case stimulated some other ladies devoted to woman suffrage to try their luck in getting registered. Accordingly Mrs. Katherine A. F. Stebbins appeared before the board to advocate her claims as a voter. She was chaperoned by her husband, Mr. Giles B. Stebbins. In response to inquiries made by a member of the board, she said that she was born in the United States, was 47 years old, had lived for two years in Michigan, and for several months at the corner of Washington avenue and Grand River street, in this city; that she had also paid taxes on real estate.

Permission having been given for Mrs Katherine A. F. Stebbins to state the ground on which she claimed to be registered, she arose and said in a distinct, though by no means loud voice, that "it was simply on her right as a human being, and on the Constitution of the United States. Under the Fifteenth Amendment she had as much right as the negro. She thought the board had no right to ask her any questions they did not require other citizens to answer. She paid taxes on real estate, and had conformed to the laws of the land in every respect."

After some discussion, a vote was ordered on the question, "Shall Katherine A. F. Stebbins' name be registered?" and it was decided in the negative, the vote being as follows:

Nay—Inspectors Adams, Allison, Barry, Baxter, Brooks, Christian, Dullea, Foxen, Henderson, Kuhn, Langley, Smith, and Streeter—13.

Yea—Inspectors Bagg, Barclay, Bennett, Folsom, Fulda, Hill, Hughes, Mahony, O'Keefe and Sutherland—10.

This result was noted amid some excitement, Mrs. Katherine A. F. Stebbins exhibiting nervousness during the calling of the roll. When the result was announced she, in company with Giles B. Stebbins, went outside the bar and took seats on one of the benches, to listen to the effect of Alderman Bagg's speech against time to kill the resolution noted at the commencement of this article as being offered by Alderman Henderson, expressing the opinion that Mrs. Nannette B Gardener had no right to keep her name on the register. The President announced that there was no law making it the duty of the board to adjourn at a set hour. Alderman Bagg, therefore, desisted from his remarks, and, it appearing that the question was, parliamentary speaking, beyond recall, Alderman Henderson's resolution was lost.

With mingled emotions—glad to get out of the place, and sad at not being registered—Mrs. Katherine A. F. Stebbins left the hall, and the board adjourned.

VANDERBILT VICTORIOUS.

Decision in the Erie-Vanderbilt Litigation—Defeat of Erie—Judge Barnard Dismisses the Complaint.

From the New York World, March 28.

In the action in which the Erie Railway Company are plaintiffs and Cornelius Vanderbilt defendant, to recover about $4,000,000, which has been pending in the courts for about two years, Judge Barnard yesterday rendered judgment for the defendant. The amount in litigation was alleged to have been paid to Commodore Vanderbilt in July, 1868, upon the settlement of the Erie litigations, then pending. One million dollars was paid to the Commodore as a bonus for getting the suits against the Erie Company discontinued, and for the rescinding of the contract, by which Commodore Vanderbilt compelled the company to purchase 50,000 shares of Erie stock at $70 a share, receiving for it $2,500,000 in cash, and $1,125,000 worth of bonds of the Boston, Hartford, & Erie Railway Company. After the trial of the suit was about half finished before Judge Barnard in 1869, it was postponed on account of Mr. Field being obliged to attend to another cause in Rochester. Several arguments have been had in the case, and several months ago it was adjourned, at the request of the defendant's counsel, to make their proofs. Judge Barnard had previously denied a motion for non-suit, holding that the evidence of the plaintiffs constituted a course of action.

The argument yesterday was heard before Judge Barnard in the room of the Supervisors.

Mr. Beach read them the portions of the deposition of Commodore Vanderbilt which were unread by Mr. Field, as evidence on his part. Mr. Beach recalled in behalf of the defendant, Mr. Daniel Drew, and testified.

Q. You were at the settlement at Mr. Pierrepont's house, spoken of by Mr. Fisk and Mr. Gould in their evidence? A. Yes.

Q. You had had in New Jersey bonds or the process of bonds belonging to the Erie Railway Company in your possession? A. Bonds.

Q. Did you deliver any money belonging to the Erie Railway Company into the hands of Commodore Vanderbilt? A. Never.

Q. Upon one occasion did Mr. Fisk ask you in words or substance "what under Heaven you were arranging those suits for?" A. No, sir, I don't think he did.

Q. Did he upon that occasion tell you in words or substance that there were members in the board that strongly objected to any settlement? A. I don't recollect that he did.

Q. Did you at that time tell him that you had been talking with the Commodore, but did not mean to arrive at any satisfactory resolution; that you had made two or three trades, or anything to that effect? A. No, sir, I don't remember any such conversation.

Q. Did Mr. Fisk, upon that occasion, tell you that he had been fighting this settlement for six or seven months, or anything to that effect? A. No, sir, I don't think he did.

Q. Did he tell you this, or in substance this—"You know that for nine weeks, while I was in Jersey, that I scarcely took off my clothes to keep this money from being stolen, and I could not see any reason why we should not fight that position the same then as we fought in Jersey, that we had fought against all of them to prevent this money from being taken out in any shape or manner?" (Objected to.)

Q. Did you on that occasion come to Mr. Fisk with tears in your eyes, and ask him if he would not consent to the settlement? A. Oh, no, sir.

Q. Mr. Fisk states that on that occasion you came to him, and he speaks thus in regard to you: "The old gentleman was a little weakened. He went on to tell what he had suffered during his pilgrimage in New Jersey." Did any such thing happen? (Objected to. Allowed.) A. No, sir. I don't think there was any such talk at all. I don't remember it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—Q. Do you remember anything that Gould and Fisk, or either of them, said in that interview? A. I don't know that I do exactly; I know Mr. Eldridge got up a paper, and they all signed this paper—the Directors that were there.

Q. I don't ask you about the paper got up, but I ask you if you remember anything that Gould and Fisk, or either of them, said at that interview? A. No; I don't know that I do; I don't remember.

Q. Did you not come to New York from Jersey on one or more occasions with the money which you had in your hands—the proceeds of the bonds that had been sold? A. I did at one time, yes, sir; I brought that money to New York.

Q. Didn't you bring it on more than one occasion? A. No, sir, I think not.

Q. When you came here on that occasion did you see Mr. Vanderbilt? A. Not when I brought the money; I saw him at different times.

Q. Didn't he ask you what had become of the money? A. No; I don't remember that he did.

Q. And you made no statement about it? A. I don't remember that he ever talked with me about the money; I think he did; I told you, Mr. Field, I think, at one time he did say I ought to take that money and deposit it in a trust company; I think he said that once; whether that was before or after I don't remember.

Q. Where was that—in one of your interviews with him? A. Yes, sir; I saw him several times.

Q. What did you say in answer to that suggestion? A. I told him I could not do that.

Q. What did he then say? A. He said I acted very foolishly in going there, and all that; that was about all that passed between him and me.

At the conclusion of Mr. Drew's testimony, Mr. Beach said that he expected to recall Commodore Vanderbilt for the purpose of contradicting some of the declarations made by Messrs. Fisk and Gould, but he had been suffering for a week from a rheumatic affection, and sent word that although he informed him the night before that he would endeavor to be present, he could not come. He was instructed, however, not to delay the case on account of the Commodore's illness, and he, therefore, closed the testimony on the part of the defendant. Mr. Field rested also. Mr. Beach then moved for a dismissal of the complaint upon the same grounds which he had urged when the plaintiffs rested their testimony some months ago, and upon the additional ground that it appeared from the proof that the purchase of the shares of stock from Commodore Vanderbilt was a portion of a legitimate and lawful compromise made on behalf of those with whom he negotiated in the settlement of doubtful claims, and was conclusive therefore upon the parties in this action.

Mr. Field claimed that they had made out a clear cause of action for the $1,000,000, and presented findings of fact and law to that effect and asked that they be accepted by the court.

Judge Barnard then announced his decision as follows:

With the exception of certain portions of your sixth finding, the facts, as proved upon the trial, I suppose, would justify most of the findings of facts; but, since the last meeting, I have had occasion to examine this matter very carefully, and have come to the following conclusion: I thought at that time, when the motion was made for a nonsuit, that, *prima facie*, the plaintiff had made out a case against the defendant to recover the sum of $1,000,000. That, however, depended upon two questions. First, the question of fraud; and, second, the question of law as to the power of the company to compromise and effect a settlement. After having examined very carefully the complaint, and the answer and the testimony, I have come to the conclusion, looking at the allegations that are in the complaint on which the right of the plaintiff to recover against the defendant is claimed, I find that it is charged that the defendant obtained stock, bonds, and money, amounting to some millions of dollars, belonging to the plaintiffs, as charged therein. Another allegation, that he obtained possession of the bonds, stock, and money by artifice, trick, or fraud, or by the influence with or control over the Board of Directors or some of the officers of the Erie Railway Company; also the fear created in the minds of some of the then officers of the company to effect this settlement. It is alleged, further, in the complaint that the company had no power to make the agreement as therein set forth, and no power to enter into this compromise at all with Work, Schell, and with the defendant; that it was in fraud of the stockholders of the company—the making of such a settlement—and that two of the directors, Gould and Fisk, opposed it. Now, with regard to the allegation of fraud, I am entirely unable to find any, not even the slightest evidence, because it appears from the testimony that at that time the present plaintiffs were engaged in a series of expensive, long, and protracted litigations. They were brought by different people, some of whom were controlled by the defendant, to recover large sums of money which they believed legally they had a right to recover, and would recover. That company wished to get rid of these litigations, and to use its property then under injunction, and to go on with its legitimate business. At a meeting of the Board of Directors duly convened, and by a majority vote thereof, fifteen out of seventeen, Fisk and Gould voting in the negative, which, of course, makes no difference, for a majority of a Board of Directors of a corporation would have power to bind the minority—I find that at a meeting, duly convened, of the Directors, that that subject was properly brought before them, and they directed that compromise. There was no fraud whatever in it—no undue influence—no control exercised—nothing whatever was done injurious to the stockholders, but, on the contrary, it was beneficial to them. There can be no question in regard to the Erie Railway Company having the power to retire their own stock, and to buy their own bonds or their own property whenever they have the money to do so. They are specially excepted by the third section of the General Railroad act from that provision that prevents railroad companies from buying or retiring their own stock. The very fact that two of the Directors—Fisk and Gould—voted in the negative against the settlement, would have no material weight that I know of—no more weight than if eight out of seventeen voted the same as those two men. There was no law to prevent the action of the majority being good. On looking at it in that light I have come to the conclusion that this action cannot be maintained. There is no fraud proved on the part of the defendant or of any of his officers—nothing but what he had a legitimate and proper right to do, so far as the settlement was concerned. The officers of the company had a right to settle these litigations. It was their duty to do so. It was a good settlement, and it was one that would benefit and has benefited, and I presume will benefit, the stockholders. The plaintiffs at the time this writ was brought were governed and controlled by a new set of officers, who thought that in the performance of their duty they should make an effort to recover, for the benefit of the stockholders, this large sum of money they deemed improperly extracted from their hands. They commenced this suit in good faith, and I don't think it would be proper to punish them any more by fining them with costs, because it seems to have been a mistake—an honest mistake—on the part of the plaintiffs, when they commenced it. The complaint is, therefore, dismissed without costs.

Mr. Field. I would ask if the court thinks it was lawful for Commodore Vanderbilt to receive a million of dollars for settling those suits?

The Court. I think in compromising he had a right to receive such sums of money as would compensate him for the trouble he had taken.

Mr. Field. I except to Your Honor's decision.

David D. Field for the plaintiffs; William A. Beach and ex-Judge Noah Davis for the defendant.

THE LAW COURTS.

Construction of the Bankruptcy Law.

A Suit Growing Out of a Collision on the Lake.

The Case of Little vs. Fuller—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

United States District Court.

CONSTRUCTION OF BANKRUPT LAW.

An interesting question was raised on the application of William F. Thompson and George H. McClallan, of Peoria, bankrupts, for their discharge. It became necessary for Judge Blodgett to construe the law, as amended, in regard to the fifty per cent clause, by the act of 1868. Thompson and McClallan were, as co-partners and individuals, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of one of their creditors. The debts proved against the firm amounted to $20,096.94; against Thompson, $116.96; against McClallan, $10,860.03; the individual debts being all contracted prior to January 1, 1869. The individual indebtedness of McClallan had all been paid from the proceeds of his separate estate. The firm assets scheduled: Stock in trade, $5,095.70; fixtures in store, $459; choses in action, $7,864.91; in all, $16,903.61. There was realized by sales by the messenger upon petition of creditors, $4,925.93, and the assignee has thus far collected in addition, $2,565.56, making in all realized, $7,490.50. The evidence showed that the goods in store were scheduled at a fair price. This being the condition of affairs, the bankrupts asked their discharge.

The Court discussed the law. By the act, as originally passed, no person who was adjudged bankrupt, after one year from the time the act took effect, was entitled to his discharge, unless his assets were sufficient to pay 50 cents on the dollar of his proved debts. This was amended by the act of July 27, 1868, which provided that no debtor shall be entitled to his discharge unless his assets equal 50 per cent of the claims proved. This the Court understood to indicate that the discharge is not contingent on the amount of dividend actually realized by the creditors, if the fair value of the assets turned over to the assignee was equal to 50 cents on the dollar of the claims proved. If the assets at a fair valuation equal that proportion of the debts proved, then the bankrupt is not to be denied his discharge by reason of any sacrifice made by the assignee or creditors to convert the assets into cash, or of the absorption of the proceeds by expenses so as to prevent the payment of 50 cents on the dollar.

In this case the assets, scheduled at a valuation shown by testimony to be fair, amounted to more than 50 per cent of the debts proved, and no objection was interposed to the valuation, wherefore the discharge should issue.

DISCHARGE REFUSED—CAUTION TO TRADERS.

On the application of Jacob Lewis, of Peoria, to be discharged of the liability of his debts under the Bankrupt law, opposition was made by his creditors. The case was heard by Judge Blodgett, and is now decided by a refusal of the order. The opposition was based upon several specifications, charging that the bankrupt had concealed portions of his assets; concealed or destroyed books of account, and violated the Bankrupt law, he being a trader, by not keeping proper books of account. The Court found, under the testimony, that, basing the value of the assets upon the statement of the bankrupt, there had been a diminution which was unaccounted for; this, although there was no proof directly to the point that there had been any actual concealment of the estate. While this fact was an element leading to the result, the most material matter was that in relation to books of account.

The bankrupt kept no books. He preserved the invoices he received, had a bank book, and did have a check book which has been lost or destroyed. These included all his means of showing to himself or others his condition. The Court held that the requirement of the Bankrupt law, that all merchants and traders shall keep correct books of account, is an obligation imposed upon all persons engaged in business, and one which may not be disregarded. The tendency of the courts had been toward leniency in the construction of this clause of the act, and that was the inclination of this Court. If there had been but loose memoranda from which a skilled accountant could have made up the bankrupt's accounts the Court would, perhaps, be warranted in trusting them as a compliance with the law; but in this case there was almost an utter blank, making just a proper case for the application of the stringent provision of the law which denied the discharge. The only clue to the disposition of the goods purchased, or the money received on sales, was in the memory of the bankrupt, and in this case that memory was so exceedingly treacherous that the bankrupt, by his testimony, was unable to unravel his affairs to his own or any other person's satisfaction. Under the circumstances the Court was compelled to indulge in the presumption raised by the law itself against the integrity of the bankrupt.

A CASE OF COLLISION.

The Court (Blodgett, J.) decided an admiralty case. This was a libel by Timothy Buckley against the schooner "Mary Booth," for damages received by libellant's schooner "Lavinda," from a collision, on the morning of April 13, 1869. The court awarded a decree in favor of libellant for $467.40. The Lavinda left this port on the 12th of April, 1869, for Kalamazoo. On the morning of the 13th she was on the eastern shore of the lake, in the vicinity of Brown's pier, where the collision occurred. The wind was blowing fresh very nearly due northeast. The Lavinda was running northwest, having her starboard tacks aboard. The Booth was running southeast, with her port tacks aboard. The right of the road was with the Lavinda. The vessels approached until they were within a short distance the one of the other, when the Booth luffed up into the wind and attempted to pass on the weather side of the Lavinda. She should have passed to the larboard. The manœuvre was unsuccessful. The Lavinda was kept upon her course, until the collision became imminent, when she was eased off to port. The Court found that this manœuvre of the Lavinda was proper, in view of her duty to use caution, notwithstanding the violation of the laws of navigation by the Booth. The two vessels came together. The Booth was heading for Brown's pier, and was on the track to bring her in. If she avoided the Lavinda by taking the port side, she would have been compelled to make another track to make the pier. The Captain, therefore, struck across her bows so go on the weaker side; he fell short in his calculation, and must take the consequences.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Adjudication, [illegible] W. W. Wadsell, of Warren, Jo Daviess County.

NEW PROCEEDING.

A petition was filed by J. V. Farwell & Co., of this city, for an adjudication of bankruptcy against Charles A. Woodward, of No. 6 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago. The complaining creditors claim $2,300 etc., and charge that the debtor, having made a chattel mortgage to Charles Woodward, of Lake County, concealed himself to avoid the service of legal process.

Circuit Court.

A RULE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE SET ASIDE.

Judge Rogers rendered judgment in an action of assumpsit brought by Alexander McLegan against Charles C. Moeller and Ulrich Busch, copartners, for the plaintiff, to the amount of $1,637. This was a suit to recover a sum deposited on a purchase of grain. The defendants agreed to purchase upon a margin of 10 per cent commission and expenses, and if the grain was delivered, then to take care of it and hold it over until it reached a certain price, the plaintiff to furnish margins as called upon. The plaintiff lived a considerable distance from the city. He was notified by a letter written in Chicago, which could not reach him in due course of mail until about noon of the next day, to put up a further margin of $1,000. He could not have forwarded the money before the next morning, because of the time required to get a communication back. The defendants sold within an hour or two of the time when the letter was received by plaintiff. The Court held that the plaintiff was entitled to reasonable notice, and that this notice certainly included the time necessary to send back the money demanded. In the course of his decision, Judge Rogers also decided that the assumed right of members of the Board of Trade to sell the property of their principals without notice is not sustainable in law.

THE THEATRICAL CASE—VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

The theatrical case of John Z. Little, well known as the former "leading man" and stage manager of the Museum, against Henry Fuller, was yesterday concluded. The plaintiff claimed as his utmost damages $3,000. The jury, warned by the plaintiff's advocates not to exceed, in the award of damages, the amount claimed, gave to Little for his verdict $2,980 damages.

This was an action to recover for losses alleged to have accrued by reason of a wrongful discharge of the plaintiff from his position as manager of the Museum stage. Fuller was sued as the person who hired. By agreement, Little was to engage a company for the season of a year from July 1, 1869; for his services he was to receive $60 per week. He was suddenly discharged on the 1st of August, 1869.

The case seemed to turn upon the authenticity of a series of receipts which were contained in a book kept for that purpose. This book was presented and offered as proof of a release. Upon being presented, it appeared that there was an ordinary receipt written at the top of the page, showing payment in full up to date, and below this were the signatures of the members of the company, duly certified by United States revenue stamps. Between the signatures and the lines written upon were introduced some lines of writing closely crowded together, which contained the pleaded release. Wherever the crowded words were written, they would seem to have been written with a great respect to the necessity of placing stamps on one side and the affixing of signatures on the other. The first lines extended over the page upon the lines; the others were written between the lines and between the blanks between the stamps and the names. Four witnesses swore unequivocally that when they, as members of the Museum company, signed the receipt, the interlineations were not upon the page; five other witnesses gave it as their best belief that such was the fact when they signed.

The instructions contained nothing new.

REALTY TO BE SOLD.

Upon the petition of Helen A. Guilford, widow of Ransom M. Guilford, and guardian of John L. and Frank A. Guilford, a decree was entered for the sale of the south 120 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 34, 39, 14. Also, Lot 3, Smith & Freeman's Subdivision, in Bronson's Addition; Lots 7 and 8, in Block 18, Sycamore, DeKalb County; the southeast quarter of Section 11, 36, 11, east, in DeKalb County; and Lots 47 and 48, Lombard's Railroad Addition to the city of Henry, in Marshall County.

DEBT.

Actions of debt were commenced by John Tod, and others, against Josiah L. Hathaway, in which the damages are laid at $7,990.64; as well as by two of the same plaintiffs against the same defendant, in which the damages are laid at $932.41.

ACTIONS OF TRESPASS.

The Shorey's Boot-conformator and Last Company instituted an action of trespass against the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* Company, claiming as damages $5,000.

—A like action was commenced by [illegible] Kaufman against Philip Link, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

Superior Court.

PARTITION CONFIRMED.

A decree was entered confirming partition between George Obbett and Nancy Nicholas, and others, of Lot 11, Assessor's Division of Lots 103, 104, and 105, and of sub-lots 18 to 20 of Jarnot's Subdivision of Lots 104 and 105, Bronson's Addition.

PARTITION WANTED.

A petition was filed by William Schmidt for a partition between him and Heinrech Schmidt, and others, of the west 121 feet of the south one-third of the northwest quarter of Lot 19, of Block 3, Sheffield's Addition, and the centre third of the north half of the west half of the same lot.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Henry Sontag against Steven W. Benson and George Cadwell, in which the damages are laid at $2,000.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

John McGarry, a citizen of Bridgeport, was examined on the charge of assaulting his wife, his wife's brother, and several people in the neighborhood, with deadly intentions. It appeared from the testimony that he was in the habit of beating his wife and children. His wife had a brother, John Shannon, who undertook to defend his sister, whom he found with a pair of black eyes. McGarry resented his brotherly interference, and pursued him with a jacknife and a revolver. Several shots were fired, one narrowly missing a man named Baker, and another almost killing a child. The ruffian was secured by the police, and was held in bail of $700, to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

—Joseph J. Adler was held for trial, under $300 bail, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He keeps an employment agency, and, from the testimony of four witnesses, it appeared that he received the usual fee of $3 and sent them down to Willow Springs upon a wild goose chase after work.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

John Robinson was held for trial, in bonds of $500, for assaulting John O'Hara. The latter testified that on Monday last Robinson invited him to a saloon, and then, without any provocation, he produced a revolver and shot him through the hand.

—Adam White, a young thief, was committed for trial, in bail of $300, on the charge of stealing a trunk from Charles White's store, No. 24 Clark street.

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THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE Window Furnishing House in the West.

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"ZIP."

NEW PAPER COLLAR—CHEAP!

Dealers call and see it before you buy, and save your money.

SARATOGA COLLAR CO.,
209 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

$150,000

To Loan on Real Estate in Chicago and Vicinity, at 9 per cent., in sums of $5,000 and upward.

HOWE & RUSSELL,
Chicago, March 14, 1871. 79 Dearborn-st.

Loans on Real Estate

In Chicago and vicinity, for 3 to 5 years, made promptly by

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK
Every Wednesday and Thursday,
FOR
QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW.

CHINA, MALTA,
SCOTIA, SIBERIA,
RUSSIA, SAMARIA.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, on steamers leaving New York on Wednesday—First Cabin $130 gold; Second cabin, $80 gold; Thursday's steamers—Cabin, $80 gold; Steerage, $30 currency.

Return passage tickets at reduced rates. Cabin plans to be seen, and berths secured, at No. 2 Lake-st., corner of Michigan-av., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.
JAMES BRYCE, Passenger Agent.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from
New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

The cost of passage to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and [illegible]: First Cabin [illegible]; Steerage, to Liverpool or Queenstown—Gold [illegible]; Return tickets $[illegible] or Queenstown—Currency [illegible]. For further information rates, apply at the Company's office, to F. C. BROWN, Chicago, where cabin plans, etc., [illegible] secured for any steamer or date. [illegible] Britain and Ireland for sale.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., March 24, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the company will be closed April 3, at 3 o'clock p. m., and opened May 4th.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROBERT GREER,
Insurance Broker, 90 LaSalle-st.

Heavy commercial and manufacturing lines arranged with dispatch, at current rates.

Refer to the Underwriters of Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SPRING AND SUMMER TERM OF RACINE COLLEGE

Will open April 19; to continue until July 12. For admission apply to

REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

Those desiring first-class storage can be accommodated at my warehouse, 199 South Water-st., at regular rates.

G. M. THINLAKE(?),
Seeds, Dried Fruit, and General Commission.

GROCERIES.

"WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON."

1871. GROCERIES. 1871.

THE RUSH CONTINUES AT
DAY, ALLEN & CO.'S,
34 and 36 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO.

Our stock is IMMENSE. JOBBERS, RETAILERS, and City Merchants are becoming satisfied that our system is right.

The following comprises a part of our immense stock:

4,000	brls. Refined Sugar.
2,000	brls. Yellow Sugar.
500	hhds. N. O. Sugar.
200	hhds. P. R. Sugar.
200	hhds. Cuba Sugar.
3,000	chests Tea.
2,000	brls. Syrup.
3,000	bags Rio Coffee.
1,000	mats O. G. Java.
200	tierces Carolina Rice.
500	bags Rangoon Rice.
400	bags Pepper.
100	bags Allspice.
1,000	mats Cassia.
100	cases Nutmegs.
100	frails Cloves.

We employ no Travelling Salesmen, and are selling all kinds of Groceries at MUCH less rates than any other House.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

TO RENT.

TO RENT IN THE FIRE PROOF Tribune Building,

DESIRABLE
STORES AND OFFICES.

APPLY TO
WM. C. DOW,
116 LaSalle-st.,
OR AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TO RENT.

In Open Board Building, 143 and 145 Madison-st., several PLEASANT OFFICES, easy of access by patent elevator, and cheap. One LARGE BASEMENT ROOM, suitable for manufacturing. One RESTAURANT or DINING HALL. Two SPLENDID STORES, plate glass show windows. Apply to

GEORGE G. POPE,
Room No. 7 Open Board Building.

Stores to Rent,

Nos. 238 and 240 Lake-st., running through to South Water-st., giving two good business fronts to each. Will be rented together or separate. Apply to

KREIGH(?) BROS., 511 Archer-av.,
Or between 4 and 6, at 238 South Water-st.

To Rent—Warehouse,

At one of the best grain points in the Northwest; 75 miles from Chicago; capacity, 30,000 to 40,000 bushels; large track scales connected with the house; all in perfect order. For particulars apply at 233 South Water-st.

TO RENT.

The first-class four-story and basement brick store, No. 31 Market-st., for such term of years as may be agreed upon. It covers 25x100 feet, has an alley of 21 feet in the rear, and will be suitably supplied with an office and hoisting machinery. Also, the four-story and basement store No. 194 Lake-st.

F. GEDDES, Room 7, No. 40 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

Second and third floors Nos. 201 and 203 South Water-st. Inquire of

CHAS. E. MUNN & CO.

MAYWOOD.

MAYWOOD.

Free train every day this week at 12, noon, sharp. Can stay over one hour at Maywood and arrive at Galena Depot again at 2 p. m. Time, Monday, 18 minutes each way. Witnesses, everybody on the train.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR GREEN BAY And Lake Superior, VIA ESCANABA.

The Magnificent Side Wheel Steamer,
SAGINAW, Captain James F. Trowell,
Will leave the Galena Docks,
TUESDAY, April 4, 1871,
For ESCANABA, NEGAUNEE, and MARQUETTE, touching at MILWAUKEE.

For freight and passage inquire on board, or at 32 South Clark-st.

JOHN C. GAULT, Gen'l Sup't.

The Side-Wheel Steamer
"CORONA"
ON THE ROUTE!

And will make tri-weekly trips between Chicago and St. Joseph until further notice, commencing MONDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock a. m.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Drug Store for Sale

Stock, fixtures, and well-established business of the lately deceased H. G. DEEVERS.

Corner of West Madison and Clinton-sts.

First-class stand for Drugs, Paints, Oils, etc. Will be sold low for cash, or time with security. Address or apply to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 51 South Water-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE CHICAGO
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION!

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for officers of this association will be held in the Library Rooms on Saturday, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be opened at 9 a. m., and closed at 7 p. m. The postponed meeting of the association will be held on the following Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of other business.

C. C. BONNEY, Pres't.
H. S. AUSTIN, Recording Secretary.
Dated Chicago, March 25, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of R. ABBEY & Co., and will continue the business at the old stand of R. Abbey, Nos. 129 and 131 North Water-st.

RUSSELL ABBEY,
JOSEPH T. BERGEN.
Chicago, March 17, 1871.

REAL ESTATE.

A Good House

With a 25 or 30 foot lot.

North of Twenty-second-st., FOR SALE CHEAP.

GEO. A. CHAMBERS,
3 Honore Block.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A Private Counselor to the married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations [illegible] with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction and preventive control, preserving the complexion, etc.

This is an interesting work of 224 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to anyone (free of postage) for fifty cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

ROOT AND PLANT

DR. [illegible]

By cleansing the Blood and arousing the Liver and secretive organs to a healthy action, these pills cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach [illegible]. Price 25 cents a box. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT,

At LYON & HEALY'S,
150 Clark-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LO[AN]

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMA[NENT]

JAY COOKE & C[O.]

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest [the] First Mortgage Land Grant Gold [Bonds] OF THE Northern Pacific Railroad

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road. The bonds are free from United States Tax. Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. [illegible]

[illegible]

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Agents,
NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Agents,
AND
LUNT, PRESTON & KE[AN],
BANKERS,
47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Chicago,
General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, [Min]nesota and Northern Indiana.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$28—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—$330,000 in Gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. [illegible]. E. B. BANKS, 14 Wall-st., N. Y.

STOVES.

The Fearles[s]

FIRST-CLASS
COOKING STOV[E]

For Wood, Hard or Soft Coal, manufactured by
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 100 MICHIGAN [AV.]

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Rip-Rap Dams and River Excavation.

Sealed proposals will be received at the United States Engineer Office, in the Custom House at Pittsburgh, Pa., until 6 o'clock p. m., on the 27th day of April, for the following rip-rap dams and river excavations:

Place.	Miles below Pittsburgh.	Cubic yards of excavation.	
Deadman's Island	14	[illegible]	
Twin Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Twin Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Marietta Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Buffington Island	314	[illegible]	
Sundry points between Pittsburgh and Wheeling		[illegible]	

Bids for dams will give the price per cubic yard of the dam. No separate bids for quarrying are wanted. The stone for Marietta Island is already quarried and paid for. The dams must be built with this stone. Bidders for excavation are invited to bid for dredging by the day as well as by the yard.

All bids must be made on the official forms, which will be furnished on application, as also detailed specifications for each work.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Rip-Rap Dams," or "Proposals for River Excavation."

By order of the Chief of Engineers.

WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineer and Brevet Colonel.
March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1871.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock m., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of April next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any one of the articles named in the following list:

SCHEDULE No. 1.

[illegible]

SCHEDULE No. 2.

1,480 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.

600 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.

[illegible]

SOUTH PARK MATTERS.

The Proposed Investigation of the Acts of the Commissioners.

Meeting of the Special Committee of the Common Council.

Inquiries and Explanations—No Understanding Reached.

GROCERIES.

"WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON."

1871. GROCERIES. 1871.

THE RUSH CONTINUES AT

DAY, ALLEN & CO.'S,

34 and 36 Randolph-st.,

CHICAGO.

Our stock is IMMENSE. JOBBERS, RETAILERS, and City Merchants are becoming satisfied that our system is right. The following comprises a part of our immense stock:

4,000 brls. Refined Sugar.
2,000 brls. Yellow Sugar.
800 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
200 hhds. P. R. Sugar.
200 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
3,000 chests Tea.
2,000 brls. Syrup.
3,000 bags Rio Coffee.
1,000 mats O. G. Java.
200 tierces Carolina Rice.
500 bags Rangoon Rice.
400 bags Pepper.
100 bags Allspice.
1,000 mats Cassia.
100 cases Nutmegs.
100 frails Cloves.

We employ no Traveling Salesmen, and are selling all kinds of Groceries at MUCH less rates than any other House.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

TO RENT.

TO RENT

IN THE

FIRE PROOF

Tribune Building,

DESIRABLE

STORES AND OFFICES.

APPLY TO

WM. C. DOW,

116 LaSalle-st.,

OR AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TO RENT.

Open Board Building, 143 and 145 Madison-st., several PLEASANT OFFICES, easy of access by patent elevator, and cheap. One LARGE BASEMENT ROOM, suitable for manufacturing. One RESTAURANT or DINING HALL. Two SPLENDID STORES, plate glass show windows. Apply to
GEORGE G. POPE,
Room No. 7 Open Board Building.

Stores to Rent,

[illegible] Lake-st., running through to South Water-st., giving two good business fronts to each. Will be rented together or separate. Apply to KERFEINGER BROS., [illegible] Archer-av. Or between 4 and 5, at 235 South Water-st.

To Rent--Warehouse,

one of the best grain points in the Northwest; [illegible] miles from Chicago; capacity, [illegible] to [illegible] bushels; large track scales connected with the house; all in perfect order. For particulars apply at 233 South Water-st.

TO RENT.

The first-class four-story and basement brick store, No. [illegible] Market-st., for such term of years as may be agreed upon. It covers [illegible] feet, has an alley of [illegible] feet in the rear, and will be suitably supplied with an elevator and hoisting machinery. Also, the four-story and basement store No. [illegible] Lake-st.
F. GEDDES, Room 1, No. 49 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

Second and third floors Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] South Water-st. Inquire of
CHAS. E. MUNN & CO.

MAYWOOD.

MAYWOOD.

Free train every day this week at 12, noon, sharp. Can stay over one hour at Maywood and arrive at Galena Depot again at 2 p.m. Time, Monday, 28 minutes each way. Witnesses, everybody on the train.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR GREEN BAY

And Lake Superior,

VIA ESCANABA.

The Magnificent Side Wheel Steamer,

SAGINAW, Captain James F. Trowell,

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TUESDAY, April 4, 1871,

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For freight and passage inquire on board, or at 32 South Clark-st.
JOHN C. GAULT, Gen'l Sup't.

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"CORONA"

ON THE ROUTE!

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T. G. BUTLER, Sup't.

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Drug Store for Sale

The Stock, fixtures, and well-established business of the lately deceased H. O. DREYERS.

Corner of West Madison and Clinton-sts.

First class stand for Drugs, Paints, Oils, etc. Will be sold low for cash, or time with security. Address or apply to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 51 South Water-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE CHICAGO

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION!

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for officers of this association will be held in the Library rooms on Saturday, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be opened at [illegible] a. m., and closed at [illegible] p. m. The adjourned meeting will be held the following Monday evening at [illegible] o'clock, to hear the report of the Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of other business. C. C. BONNEY, Pres't.
[illegible] AUSTIN, Recording Secretary.
Dated Chicago, March 25, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of R. ABBEY & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand of R. Abbey, Nos. 120 and 121 North Water-st.
RUSSELL ABBEY.
JOSEPH V. BERGEN.
Chicago, March 17, 1871.

REAL ESTATE.

A Good House

With a 25 or 30 foot lot.

North of Twenty-second-st., FOR SALE CHEAP. GEO. A. CHAMBERS,

3 Honore Block.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible]

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

ROOT AND PLANT [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW

PIANOS AND ORGANS

TO RENT.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax. The Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT PREMIUM (or 1.10), in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by the

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Agents,

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Agents,

AND

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Chicago,

General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$38—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—$330,000 in Gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Liberal rates to clubs. S. B. BANKS, 14 Wall-st., N. Y.

STOVES.

The Fearless

FIRST-CLASS

COOKING STOVE,

For Wood, Hard or Soft Coal, manufactured by

J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 100 MICHIGAN-AV.

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Rip-Rap Dams and River Excavations.

Sealed proposals will be received at the United States Engineer Office, in the Custom House at Pittsburgh, Pa., until 2 o'clock p. m., on the 27th day of April, 1871, for the following rip-rap dams and river excavations:

Place.	Miles below Pittsburgh.	Cubic yards of excavation.
Deadman's Island	14	1,400
Twin Islands	[illegible]	3,500
Twin Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffington Island	214	10,000
Sundry points between Pittsburgh and Wheeling		2,000

Bids for dams will give the price per cubic yard for the dam. No separate bids for quarrying are wanted. The stone for Marietta Island is already quarried and paid for. The dam must be built with this stone. Bids for excavation are invited to bid for dredging by the day as well as by the yard.

All bids must be made on the official forms, which will be furnished on application, as also detailed specifications for each work.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Rip-rap Dams," or "Proposals for River Excavation."

By order of the Chief of Engineers.
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers and Brevet Colonel.
March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1871.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock m., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of April next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

SCHEDULE No. 1.

[illegible]

SCHEDULE No. 2.

[illegible]

SOUTH PARK MATTERS.

The Proposed Investigation of the Acts of the Commissioners.

Meeting of the Special Committee of the Common Council.

Inquiries and Explanations—No Understanding Reached.

At a meeting of the Common Council held on February 20, a committee of six was appointed on South Park matters and a list of some twenty questions was propounded, the answers to which were to come from the South Park Commissioners. The committee thus formed held a meeting in the ante-room of the Council Chamber on yesterday afternoon, Alderman McCauley in the chair. The committee, consisting of Aldermen McCauley, Otis, Glade, Bateham, Schintz, and McAvoy, were all present, with the exception of Alderman Bateham.

The Chairman read the resolutions under which the meeting was held, and stated that he had called on Mr. Greenleaf, Secretary of the Board of South Park Commissioners, with an attested copy of the same. That gentleman had stated that the length of the report had prevented its immediate transmission; and, under the influence of repeated promises and adjournments of the same, he had been to see Mr. Greenleaf several times on the subject. Finally, he had been invited to bring the whole committee to the office of the Commissioners on March 22. He had not done so, however, but was there on that date himself, prepared to receive the report which his previous interviews with the board had led him to think would be ready. Judge Wilson was sorry that he could not have presented Ald. McCauley to a full board of the Commissioners, but wished to make an explanation why the report would not be furnished. He, in fact, refused, on behalf of the board, to give the answers to the questions of his visitor. At this point Ald. McCauley terminated the interview, and reported the matter to the committee. Judge Wilson also stated that he and his colleagues had been vilified by a certain journal of this city, and adduced that fact as a reason why the report should not be made.

Ald. Otis, a member of the sitting committee, stated that he had been in the office of the Commissioners about the time that Ald. McCauley left. He had been treated with courtesy and consideration, and the Clerk and Commissioners had offered to give him any information in their power. They had, in fact, given permission to him to examine all their books and papers. They had given him a map, which was minutely and carefully drawn, for the purpose of showing what lands had been bought or condemned, and what were in process of condemnation, or remained out of their control. The position of the board was that they were willing to give to him or any other citizen whatever information he needed as to their acts. They were willing to give him, as an Alderman, all needed knowledge in their power; but they were not willing to grant to the Common Council any right to ask for a report from them, or to assume any control over them.

The Chairman then put the following questions to Commissioner Waite, of the board, who was present:

Did Mr. Greenleaf say to me that the work called for in the report and thrown upon him a vast amount of additional work; and did he say that the answer to one question would cover some twenty pages?

Answer. He did make those statements.

Q. Did he name any time when the report would be done? A. I don't recollect that he mentioned any time.

Q. Did he (Mr. Greenleaf) ask me if I wished the amount of bonds stated as a total, or whether I wished all the details? A. I don't recollect the circumstance.

Q. Did he say that the assessments for benefits and damages had not been made in detail, and did he not refer me to the committee on that subject? A. He did.

Q. Do you not think that I might reasonably have inferred from the whole proceedings that the report would be made? A. You might have so inferred.

Ald. McAvoy desired to know the nature of the report.

The Chairman said that it partook of the nature of an annual report.

Commissioner Waite explained that Mr. Greenleaf, who was only a recent appointee, had wished to look up the matters of the board for his own benefit.

The Chairman further explained that he had understood that Mr. Waite or Mr. Cornell was to have made a map to accompany the report. He had received a promise from Judge Wilson that the report would be ready on Tuesday, and then, when he went there on that day, the same man refused to let him have it.

Mr. Sidway had inquired of Ald. McCauley if the report would be published. He had explained that, under the rules of the Council, any member could call for its publication. Mr. Sidway had remarked that it was a shame that the corporation newspaper should get some $300 for publishing the report when it would shortly be out in book form.

Mr. Waite explained that nearly all of the matter had been already published.

Mr. Waite desired to ask Ald. McCauley one question. Did not he (Mr. Waite) inform the gentleman when he first made his appearance after the report, that it was not at all probable that the Commissioners would recognize his claim or grant what he wanted.

The Alderman answered in the affirmative, but stated that the request was not at any time intended to take the form of a demand. In regard to the offer of the Commissioners to allow their books to be inspected, the Alderman did not think that was really much of a privilege. It would take any common man, unacquainted with the way the books were kept, fully six months to extract the required information from them.

Mr. Waite said that the great mass of the information sought in the questions could be found in the map which had been submitted.

Ald. McCauley said that the publication of the report would do much to refute the charges made of overissues, and the charging up of more for a certain piece of land than was really paid. The map could not answer these charges at all.

Mr. Waite said the action of Judge Wilson was based on the paragraph in the charter which gave the Commissioners paramount power over the parks and public grounds of certain portions of Chicago. The board had come to the conclusion that if they answered the questions of the Council they would be establishing a bad precedent. They would be, in effect, allowing a body having no control over them the privilege of asking for reports which should rightly be given only to a superior body. If they went on and answered these questions of the Council, they would be liable on the next day to be assailed with Police, [illegible] from the Board of [illegible] Education, Board of Supervisors, or some other branch of the city of Public [illegible]. It was better to meet the question [illegible].

In answer to a question, the Chairman stated that a resolution calling on the West Side Park Commissioners for the same kind of information as to their movements had been passed by the Council. That body would make their report in pamphlet form within a short time.

Commissioner Waite thought that if any fault was to be found, it should come from the South Side, which paid some part of the tax; not from the representative body of the North and West as well as the South Side.

Mr. George W. Gage, one of the Park Commissioners, who was present, expressed a wish to put the whole matter right before the committee. The board never took action on the application for a report. The report was written, at the instance of himself, in order to post Mr. Greenleaf in the details of the business, he being [illegible]

[illegible]

West Kinzie-st, 76 1-10 ft w of Ashland-av, s f, 24x120 ft; March 16 1,000
Bremer st, 1,010 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 24x90 ft; March 16 900
Sedgwick st, 100 ft s of Division st, w f, 23¾x[illegible] ft; March 20 1,300
Waubansia av, 190 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft; March 16 450
Morton st, s w corner of Douglas-place, e f, 24x[illegible] ft; March 9 3,300
West Twenty-second st, 100 ft e of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft; March 24 800
Milwaukee av, 96 3-10 ft n w of Emma st, n e f, 24x75 and 75 ft; March 20 2,000
Pitney av, [illegible] ft n e of Thirty-first st, s w f, 75x316 ft to Broad st; March 21 3,000
Broad st, [illegible] ft n w of Thirty-first st, n e f, 48x100 ft; March 27 1,100
Broad st, 141 3-10 ft n w of Thirty-first st, n e f, 24x100 ft; March 21 550
Broad st, 177 3-10 ft n w of Thirty-first st, n e f, 24x100 ft; March 21 550

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lill av, 250 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 50x125 ft; March 27 1,600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Evan av, s e cor of Langley st, n f, 75x130 ft; March 29 6,375
S 10 acres of w ½ of s e ¼ of Sec 1, 38, 13; Feb. 27 10,000
Erina av, 75 ft s of Forty-seventh st, e f, 50x125 ft; March 30 400
Lane av, near Egan av, w f, 50x[illegible] and [illegible] ft; Jan. 27 6,250
Hyde Park av, s of Forty-seventh st, n e f, 25½x120 ft; March 30 1,500
Hyde Park av, n Forty-seventh st, n e f, 50x160 ft; March 28 2,215

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

North 5 of e 10 acres of n w ¼ of n w ¼ of Sec 26, 39, 13; Nov. 13, 1870 5,000

ANOTHER "FOURTH OF JULY"

Anniversary of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Enthusiastic Celebration by the Colored Citizens of Chicago.

An Imposing Procession—Speeches, Music, and a General Jubilee.

The first anniversary celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, although not so grand and imposing as its predecessor, did the colored citizens of Chicago credit, on yesterday, and demonstrated that time has not caused them to forget the great boon bestowed by the instrument which gave them the franchise. Like all the outward displays of the new citizens, it was orderly and entirely devoid of disturbance of any kind on their part.

THE PROCESSION.

In the forenoon the various military and civic organizations, under the direction of the Marshal of the Day, assembled on Van Buren street, the right of the line resting on Michigan avenue. Large numbers of people of both colors gathered to witness the display. As formed, the line, including numerous carriages, was about half a mile in length, and contained about 1,000 persons. The two military companies were attired in gay uniforms, and marched like veterans, as many of them are. The civic societies were in full regalia, and bore the national colors, guidons, and banners. The Brothers of Union also carried mottoes, as follows: "1859—John Brown, the Inaugurator;" "1863—Abraham Lincoln, the Emancipator;" "1870—U. S. Grant, the Reconstructor;" "Charles Sumner," "William Lloyd Garrison," "Thaddeus Stevens," "John Brown," "John C. Fremont," "Benjamin F. Butler," and "March 30, Our Fourth of July."

The cavalcade, which formed the left of the procession, was uniformed and in citizens' dress. The most attractive portion, and the feature of the procession, was the large chariot, drawn by six horses, and upon which, on a pyramidal platform, was a Goddess of Liberty, and thirty-eight young ladies, dressed in white, with blue sashes, and crowned with wreaths of flowers. Each one bore a white banner, upon which was inscribed the name of the State she represented.

On the lake front a squad of dusky artillerists were firing minute guns from a noisy six-pounder.

It was after 11 o'clock when the procession began to move in the following order:

Squad of Police under Sergeant Lull.
Chief Marshal Reid and aids: W. Alexander, S. W. Scott, W. H. Curd, W. Riddle.
Nevans & Dean's Band.
Hannibal Zouaves, Captain E. R. Moore.
Chicago Blues, Captain J. P. Shelton.
Garrett's Field Band.
Brothers of Union, Captain C. H. Jackson.
Officers of B. U. in carriage.
Six-horse chariot, with Goddess of Liberty and thirty-eight young ladies, representing the States, in charge of S. C. Dawson.
President of the Day, committee, Chaplain, Vice President, and speakers, in carriages.
Band.
United Fellows, Captain W. S. Johnson.
Young Men's Social Society.
Western Star Lodge.
Citizens.
Frierson's Cavalry, Coachmen's Society.
Section of Battery of Artillery.
Carriages.

LINE OF MARCH.

The route for the march was as follows: South on Michigan avenue to Peck court, and countermarch to Van Buren street, thence to Clark; south on Clark to Twelfth; east on Twelfth to Wabash avenue; north on Wabash avenue to Washington street; west on Washington to Clark; north on Clark to Lake; east on Lake to State; north on State to Erie; west on Erie to Wells; south on Wells to Lake; west on Lake to Desplaines; south on Desplaines to Adams; east on Adams to Dearborn; north on Dearborn to Madison; west on Madison to Farwell Hall. Large numbers of people greeted the procession as it passed through the streets, and only in one or two localities was any molestation made, and that only by saucy boys who threw stones at the young girls in the chariot. The weather was all that could be desired, and the streets in fine order for a march.

AT FARWELL HALL.

On arriving at Farwell Hall the procession filed in and took seats, the officers, prominent colored citizens, and the thirty-eight young ladies in white, arranging themselves on the platform, while the "Marseillaise" rang out from the organ under the skillful manipulation of Professor Chase.

The President of the Day, Rev. R. DeBaptiste, called the large assemblage to order, and then all united in singing "John Brown."

Rev. Mr. Langford delivered an appropriate prayer, [illegible] upon the orderly manner in which the march was conducted. He referred to the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, and depicted in a "plain, unvarnished" way the good results arising from it to the colored people. In all these great events, he said, the hand of an Omnipotent Power was evident.

RESOLUTIONS.

After a few eloquent prefatory remarks, A. J. Gordon, Esq., read the following resolutions, which were, of course, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This being the anniversary of the day when official proclamation was made that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was duly ratified, and was a part of the fundamental law of the land, and as said amendment confers political privileges on us as a class, who had heretofore been unjustly deprived of them; therefore,

Resolved, By the colored citizens of Chicago in mass meeting assembled, that we deem it a fitting occasion to commemorate, and to express our devout thankfulness to Almighty God that he brought this nation to repentance, and to consummate this crowning act of justice.

Resolved, That it is a source of just pride to us, and doubtless of satisfaction to every lover of a perfect republic [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Aldermen Last Evening.

A Spirited Debate on the Subject of Fire Alarm Boxes.

The Board of Police to Have Full Power in the Matter.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held, last evening, for the purpose of passing engrossed orders and resolutions, President Holden in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Somers, Knickerbocker, Dixon, Otis, Montgomery, Cobey, McAvoy, Thompson, Whitaker, Daggy, Tracey, Schintz, Batterman, Hickey, W. S. Powell, George Powell, Bateham, Wilce, Walsh, Glade, McCotter, Witbeck, Shell, Gill, McGrath, Buehler, Schmidt, Schaffner, McCaffrey, McCauley, Clarke, Devine, Busse.

PRIMARY SCHOOL ON TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

An engrossed ordinance authorizing the erection of a primary school building in the vicinity of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at a cost not exceeding $30,000, without any extras after the award of contracts, was passed.

ON LINCOLN AND FOURTH STREETS.

An engrossed ordinance for the erection of a twelve-room primary school on the lot on the corner of Lincoln and Fourth streets, similar to the Brown school lot, was passed.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

An engrossed resolution reported by the Committee on Fire and Water was taken up, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners be, and they are hereby, authorized to expend the amount necessary to exchange the old crank fire-alarm telegraph boxes now in use, for automatic boxes, and to purchase what additional automatic boxes may be required from the appropriation made for that purpose, and adopt such automatic boxes as to them may seem best.

Ald. Daggy moved to amend by inserting, after the word "Resolved," the following:

"That the Mayor and City Comptroller, under the advice of the Counsel to the Corporation, be and they are hereby, authorized and directed to enter into a contract with the Automatic Fire Alarm Company of Latonia, Ohio, for said company to manufacture and deliver, at the earliest practicable period, to the city of Chicago, 173 automatic fire-alarm boxes, and as many more as the city may require, at a price not exceeding $150 each, and on the terms and conditions submitted to the Common Council in a proposal made and dated on the 15th day of August, 1870, and renewed in a communication submitted to this Council on the 6th day of March, 1871, provided said company allow the city in part payment therefor $30 for each and every crank box now in use, and give to the city a satisfactory bond of indemnity against any and all suits or claims for damages for infringement of patents, if any, or the use of said boxes that may be brought or claimed against the city of Chicago relating thereto, by any person, persons, or corporation."

This was laid on the table.

Ald. Otis moved an amendment providing that the City Comptroller be authorized and directed to advertise for propositions for the furnishing of automatic fire-alarm telegraph boxes, and to report bids to the Council for further action.

Ald. Daggy said that the Ohio company were offering their boxes virtually at $100 each. The boxes the Board of Police contemplated purchasing from the New York company were sold at $250 each, the company offering to allow $150 on the old crank boxes now in use. In view of this he hoped the resolution of Ald. Otis would prevail. The city would be saved an outlay of $16,750. Competition would be aroused and the city be the gainer.

Ald. McGrath, of the Committee on Fire and Water, said a base insinuation was buried against an honorable and trusted board, whose integrity was in every way equal to that of any member of the Council. He characterized it as an undignified slur upon the honorable board. He thought the question was one that did not come within the cognizance of the Council.

Ald. Holden (Ald. Knickerbocker in the chair) said he was sorry this move was made at the eleventh hour, to squander a large sum belonging to the tax-payers. He believed the present boxes would answer all purposes required of them. The introduction of the present system was made at the cost of $86,000. This machinery had hardly been adapted when a new-fangled idea of improved boxes got into the heads of some departments, and an effort was made to supersede them. These automatic boxes were not worth one-third this sum.

Ald. McGrath. "What is the sum?"

Ald. Holden. "The sum is $250."

Ald. McGrath. "That is not the sum."

Ald. Holden thought it would be an injustice to allow this sum to be expended at the eleventh hour. All the facts should be brought out. Ald. Otis' resolution provided for just such advertising. When the new budget came in the Council could act upon this advertising.

Ald. Montgomery thought the Board of Police knew more about the matter than the Council. He moved the previous question.

Ald. Schaffner thought it was discourteous to choke off discussion.

Ald. Gill said on this view of the matter he would slip out and endeavor to break up a quorum.

Ald. Montgomery withdrew his motion for the previous question.

Ald. Schaffner did not see why the committee should recommend a box at a price three times as great as that for which useful boxes could be obtained.

Ald. Montgomery said he had not intended to speak on the subject, but, since the President of the Council had left the chair, and taken the floor for the purpose of falsifying records, he felt bound to put the Council right. Only $104 80 was allowed by the appropriation, per box, and under these circumstances $150 could not be paid.

Ald. Daggy hoped the speaker would not misstate facts.

Ald. Montgomery repeated his statements.

Ald. McAvoy said the Latonia boxes had been tried in Detroit, and had been thrown out and replaced by the Gamel boxes.

Ald. Batterman, after reviewing the debate, expressed his opinion that the whole discussion did not amount to a row of pins.

Ald. Knickerbocker thought the report of the Committee on Fire and Water was very artfully drawn. The report specified no box, but every member of the Common Council knew what box would be purchased by the passage of the resolution. The interests of the tax-payers demand economy and competition. It was better that the appropriation go back than that the people pay a larger amount for a box not a whit better. He wished to offer the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller of the city of Chicago be, and are hereby, authorized and directed by the Common Council to make a contract with the Automatic Fire Alarm Company of Latonia, Ohio, to manufacture and furnish the city of Chicago at the earliest practicable day, [illegible] the privilege of making part payment for the same in the old crank boxes now in use at $30 each. Said automatic fire alarm boxes to be furnished according to the terms, and on the conditions offered the city by the said company in its proposal of August 15, 1870, and renewed by said company March 12, 1871.

Ald. Hickey called the previous question, and it was so ordered.

The substitute of Ald. Knickerbocker, and the amendment of Ald. Otis were then voted down.

The engrossed resolution was then voted upon with the following result—yeas 23, nays 5, and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

BASE BALL.

EAGLES VS. SOCIALS.

A match game between these two clubs was played on yesterday afternoon, on the corner of Thirty-third street and Michigan avenue. The result may be learned from

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

THE WHITE STOCKING BASEMEN.

The Clipper of the present week gives the average of base hits to each game of some sixty base [illegible]

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHORAL CONCERT.

[illegible]

city for their together and study in producing this grand work.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Murphy plays "Help" this evening at McVicker's, introducing his numerous specialties.

—The Senyeah rides her furious charger this evening over the yawning precipice and other things at the Museum.

—Felix Vincent will be "Trodden Down" at the Globe this evening.

—The Wyndham Comedy Combination appear again this evening at the Opera House in "The Lancers." We are glad to see that the public, for once, is appreciating and patronizing something that is really excellent in the dramatic line. Nothing finer has been seen here for a long, long day, than the performance of this troupe in "The Lancers." Mr. Wyndham takes a benefit to-night, the same bill being retained, and his splendid success in contributing to the pleasure of theatre-goers in this city should be rewarded by an overflowing house.

Manning's Minstrels are giving their patrons a splendid bill this week. Next Monday evening Bob Hart, the Senator, takes his benefit, which already promises to be a rousing one. The new sensation, "The Century Plant," is underlined for speedy performance. It will one of the most unique things ever seen on the minstrel stage, and its mounting something extraordinary, both in the way of costumes and scenery. The last scene will be one of the most intricate and beautiful trick-changes ever attempted in this country. It will be furnished with entirely new scenery and costumes, and the management will spare no expense to make the new play or burlesque the great feature of the season. Look out for "The Century Plant." Apropos, those who wish to see the "Trip Round the World" should remember that it will be given but three times more.

—Hooley's Minstrels offer a splendid minstrel, comedy, and pantomime bill this evening, full of attractions.

—The Globe Theatre will abandon the drama this week and go immediately into the variety business.

—Attention is called to an entertainment of rare merit to be given at the Historical Society's rooms, 253 Ontario street, this (Friday) evening. The programme consists of readings and musical selections that must prove very entertaining and interesting. It reads as follows:

PART FIRST.

1. Quartette—"Wanderer's Return" .... Abt
Miss Holden, Messrs. Howard, Clark, and Sloan.
2. Reading—"Nicholas Nickleby at Squeers' School" .... Dickens
Prof R. L. Cumnock, N. W. University, Evanston.
3. Solo—"I dreamt I was in Heaven" .... Costa
Mrs. Carpenter.
4. Reading—"A Legend of the Rebellion of '98." .... Lover
Prof. Cumnock.

PART SECOND.

5. Quartette—"Night's Farewell" .... Kinkel
Miss Holden, Messrs. Howard, Clark, and Sloan.
6. Reading—"The Old Clock on the Stairs" .... Longfellow
Professor Cumnock.
7. Duet—"From Favorita" .... Donizetti
Mrs. Carpenter and Mr. Sloan.
8. Reading—"The Subscription List" .... Lover
Professor Cumnock.
9. Quartette—"Home" .... Benedict
Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Messrs. Howard and Sloan.

A limited number of tickets may be had at the drug store of Bliss & Sharp, No. 105 State street.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 30.

An unusual activity was developed in the local money market to-day, by the preparations for the monthly settlements in the grain and provision markets. It is believed that the deliveries will be unusually large on Saturday. Parties who have bought large amounts of grain on April options expect it will be delivered then, and have made applications to the banks for large sums of money to pay for it. The banks, however, do not feel disposed to accede, and have refused applications of this class to-day to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. They say this monthly settlement of the option trades in grain and provisions is getting to be a nuisance. Every speculator wants the privilege of overdrawing his account for one day on the first of each month. At least that is the practical result; because, while the banks have to pay the checks of their customers in currency, they cannot collect the currency on the majority of checks deposited by the same customers until the checks go through the Clearing House on the next day. One of these monthly settlements sets all the currency held by the banks in motion. It is rushed around from one bank to another in ten times the volume usual under the ordinary conditions of business. The demand for currency on these occasions frequently obliges some banks to go out and sell Eastern exchange at a heavy discount to get the currency to pay the checks, and an imprudently managed or a too-accommodating bank might, on one of these occasions, get into trouble which would seriously affect its credit, notwithstanding that its solvency might be unquestionable.

The disturbance in finances caused by the monthly settlements of these speculative dealings interferes seriously with legitimate business at the banks. As it is not probable that speculation will diminish, but, being one of the unavoidable concomitants of legitimate trade, will increase in proportion as legitimate trade increases, some other means should be devised for settling option trades in grain and provisions than trying to do it through the banks at the end of each month.

There is still considerable movement of currency to the country. The scarcity of Eastern exchange also obliges shipments of currency to New York. The selling rates of exchange for several days past have not been quite up to the currency shipping price, but banks have been unable to supply themselves without paying an advance on the rates, and several banks have consequently been shipping moderate amounts of currency.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50c to 60c per $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at from par to 1-10 discount.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds, Pacific Railway and local stocks, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

	Buying.	Selling.
6s, 1881	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1862	112	112⅜
5-20s, 1864	111	
5-20s, 1865	111¼	111½
5-20s, 1865	111⅛	111⅜
5-20s, 1865, Jan. and July	110	110⅜
5-20s, 1867, Jan. and July	110⅛	110⅜
10-40s, large	107⅝	108
10-40s, small	108	
U. S. Pacific Currency 6s	114⅞	115
Gold and gold coupons	109⅞	
Silver	104	
Gold drafts on New York		110⅜
Chicago City 7s flat	96½@97	
Cook County 7s, flat	96¼	
U. P. Railroad bonds, flat	....	88⅞
U. P. Railroad land grant bonds	....	75¼
C. P. Railroad bonds	....	95⅞
N. P. Railroad bonds	....	Par and int.

LAND WARRANTS AND LAND SCRIP.

160s	170	182
120s	130	140
80s, War 1812	93	95
40s, War 1812	43	48
Ag. College land scrip		255

There is now before the Insurance Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts a bill embodying certain principles in regard to life insurance which must eventually find some recognition in the insurance laws of every State. The bill—which has the endorsement of experienced actuaries—is designed to secure to every holder of a life policy the right to retire from the company whenever he chooses, on equitable principles, and to receive a cash surrender value for his policy, the company reserving an amount sufficient to compensate itself for its loss of insurance value. While the bill is manifestly in the interests of policy-holders, it is claimed that to establish by law the exact surrender-value of any life policy at the end of any policy in its history would be the most effective safeguard against possible mismanagement of funds intrusted to life insurance companies, and would at once put a stop to expenses which have grown out of the extravagant provision for expenses in the premiums on endowment policies. Out of the $30,000,000 or $90,000,000 of [illegible]

[illegible]

Stocks closed			
Canton	80¾	Northwestern	80¾
W. U. Telegraph	58⅛	Northwestern pfd	94¾
Quicksilver	11	Rock Island	114⅜
Mariposa	5	New Jersey Cent'l	105¾
Mariposa pfd	9¼	St. Paul	61⅝
Adams Ex.	74¾	St. Paul pfd	79⅝
Wells & Fargo's Ex.	42	Wabash	57⅝
American	67½	Wabash pfd	79
United States	48	Fort Wayne	94⅜
Pacific Mail	45⅞	Terre Haute	31½
New York Central	95⅞	Terre Haute pfd	59¾
Do. scrip	92⅞	Chicago & Alton	113
Erie	21⅛	Chic. & Alt. pfd	119⅜
Erie pfd	42	Ohio & Mississippi	47⅜
Harlem	132	Cleveland, Col. & C.	89⅜
Harlem pfd	133	C. B. & Q.	157
Reading	101	Lake Shore	108
Michigan Central	121¼	Indiana Central	29¾
Pittsburgh	115½	Illinois Central	134½

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 30.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	6,295	2,765	3,211	2,988
Wheat, bu	11,120	11,380	5,629	16,139
Corn, bu	29,773	17,716	88,168	26,317
Oats, bu	16,346	2,072	5,137	3,499
Rye, bu	1,678		2,721	
Barley, bu	5,003	1,558	3,513	2,010
Grass seed, lbs	140,238	24,730	60,900	
Broom corn, lbs	24,865	18,000		34,000
Cut meats, lbs	61,720	500	108,302	550,400
Beef, brls	11		67	
Pork, brls	29	400	517	198
Lard, lbs	21,350	190	2,350	35,000
Tallow, lbs	23,120	3,887		
Butter, lbs	55,355	10,417	5,400	1,030
Dressed hogs, No.	177	48		
Live hogs, No.	4,343	4,789	4,674	2,843
Cattle, No.	1,737	2,053	1,337	615
Hides, No.	78,350	73,594	59,338	59,850
Highwines, brls	100	265	210	150
Wool, lbs	38,889	4,500		
Potatoes, bu	7,641	330	738	
Lumber, m ft.	86	28	1,896	1,477
Shingles, m	1,460	760	1,019	1,393
Lath, m			279	143
Salt, brls	420		682	683

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 26 cars wheat, 60½ cars corn, 14½ cars oats, 3 cars rye, 1 car barley. Total, 105 cars, or 43,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 7,278 bu wheat, 5,868 bu corn, 4,943 bu oats, 819 bu rye, 3,741 bu barley.

There was not much business done on 'Change to-day, and little change in prices. Quietness in New York, and a little more interest in the annual election, which "befalls" on Monday next. Thus far there does not seem to be much desire to undertake the duties of President, the office being regarded in the light of the elephant which was offered as a prize in a raffle. However, there is time enough yet, and it may be that aspirants are plenty, but too modest to let their names be known till the last moment.

Highwines were more active and ½c better, owing to the receipt of several Eastern orders, a fact which strengthened the hands of holders the moment it became known. Sales were reported of 600 brls at 87c. The market closed strong at this quotation.

Lake freights were quiet to-day, and nominally unchanged. The Straits of Mackinaw are not open yet, but it is understood that several of the vessels now loaded in our harbor will go out on Saturday night or Sunday, as they are only waiting till the insurance on the vessels takes effect—which is on the first prox.

Provisions were dull, and irregular, but somewhat firmer than on 'Change yesterday, though weaker than indicated by the subsequent transactions of the afternoon. Mess Pork was in some demand early, to fill a few contracts, but these were soon satisfied, and then the market ruled totally inactive, with nominal buyers at $20.12½ and free sellers at $20.25, for April, through the remainder of the session. Lard was ⅛@¼c easier for April delivery, being freely offered by several parties who expect to receive it on contract on Saturday, and had no place to put it; for May delivery the pressure was not so great, and the market comparatively firm. Meats were quiet; there was some demand, but buyers steadily refused to purchase except at a decline; and the one sale made was at a lower figure than heretofore. There is little besides local pressure to influence the market either way, and it is difficult to tell which way the Bone are operating, as they have a terrible propensity for acting like a man at the oars of a boat—looking one way and rowing another. The market closed at the following range: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $20 12½; do seller May, $20.50@20.62½; do seller June, $21.00; prime mess at $18.00. Lard, cash or seller April, 11⅝c; do, seller May, 11¾c; and do seller June, 12c. Sweet pickled hams, 12@13c. Dry salted meats (loose) were firmly held at 7c for shoulders; 8⅜c for rough sides; 9@9½c for short ribs; 9⅝c for short clear. Boxed meats quotable at 7⅝c for shoulders; 9⅜@9⅝c for short ribs 10c for short clear; 9c for Cumberlands. Bacon meats were quoted at 8⅞c for shoulders; 10⅝c for short ribs, and 11⅛c for short clear. Mess beef at $12.50@13.00; extra mess at $14.50@15.00. Beef hams at $28.00@29.00. Tallow at 8@8⅛c, and greases at 6¼@10c. Sales were: 500 brls mess pork, seller April, at $20.50; 550 brls do at $20 25; 200 brls do at $20.12½; 1,000 brls do at $20.10; 200 brls do, seller sixty days, at $20.12½; 1,000 brls do at $20.10; 500 brls do, seller May, at $21.00; 500 brls do at $20.75; 100 brls do at $20.67½; 1,200 brls do at $20 62½; 200 tcs lard, seller April, at 11⅝c; 500 tcs do, seller May, at 12c; 100 tcs do at 11⅞c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 7c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams on private terms.

Flour continues in small demand from all quarters, and the views of holders are nominally unchanged, with sales of white winter extras at $7.25, spring extras at $5.87½@7.00; spring superfines at $5.25, and rye flour at $5.00. Transactions were as follows: White Winter Extras—100 brls not named at $7.25. Spring Extras—100 brls "Glory" at $6.50; [illegible] "Big Loaf" at $6.50; 100 brls "Vermont River" at $6.[illegible]; [illegible] brls not named at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6 37½; 100 brls do on p. t.; 100 brls do at $6.18¾; 250 brls do at $6.00. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $5.25. Rye Flour—50 brls not named at $5.00. Total, 1,500 brls.

Wheat was rather quiet, and ⅛@¼c lower, the weakness being greatest on cash and seller April, which were pressed on the market to a large extent, while only ⅛c lower on the more deferred options. The first of next month is very close at hand, and the numerous parties who have grain coming in on that day, and "no place to put it," grew scared at the dulness reported from Liverpool and the apathetic inactivity noted in New York. The shipping demand was a shade better than yesterday. On the Early Board seller April sold at $1.24⅝@1.24¾. On 'Change it opened at $1.24¾, improved to $1 25⅛, and closed tame at $1.24¾. Seller last half of April sold on 'Change at $1.27⅝@1.28⅛, closing at $1.28; seller May sold at $1.29⅞@1.30⅛, closing at $1.30. No. 1 spring closed at $1.27@1.28½, for regular to strictly fresh receipts; No. 2 do at $1.24⅝@1.26¼; No. 3 do at $1.20@1.22, and rejected do at $1.12@1.15. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28½; 5,800 bu do at $1.27; 3,000 bu do at $1.26½; 5,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1 26¼; 14,200 bu do at $1.26⅛; 15,000 bu do (regular) at $1.25; 20,000 bu do at $1 24¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.24½; 20,000 bu do at $1.24⅜; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.20; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.15; 400 bu rejected winter (4c storage) at $1.13½. Total, 107,400 bu.

Corn was somewhat more active, though really quiet, at about the same range of prices on cash lots and seller April, and a little easier [illegible]

[illegible]

fairly active at a decline of 25c; sales were reported at $3 [illegible]@5.75 for inferior to extra. The hog market was dull and weak at 10@15c decline.

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 13th inst. says:

There is more talk of the shortness of our stock yards than is customary at this period of the year, and accounts from France still justify the expectation of a further rise before long. Even from the south and places not invaded, the want of forage and general effect of last year's drouth in the corn, followed by a winter of unusual severity, is bitterly complained of, nearly all the autumn-sown corn, and a portion of the wheat having been destroyed by the intense frost. Prices have accordingly been rising, and we find this is the case in Belgium, Holland, and Germany. The opening of the Baltic, therefore, is not likely to bring very heavy supplies to Great Britain, there being so many competitors this season, and, if the uninvaded portions of France are strong in their complaints, how will the wants of those which have been trampled down by hostile armies be met? But against any immediate and heavy rise financial difficulties cannot be overlooked, for the wealth as well as the cereal produce of France has been fearfully sacrificed in the war, and time alone, under the most favorable circumstances, can restore a state of prosperity.

LATER.

At the Afternoon Board the market for No. 2 spring wheat was only fairly active, seller April closing at $1.24⅝, seller last half of April at $1.28, and seller May at $1.30. The market for No. 2 corn was dull, sales being made at 52¼@52⅜c seller April, 56⅝c seller May, and 57c seller June. Pork products were dull.

Pork Packing in the West.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes the twenty-second annual report of the pork packing of the West, compiled by its editor, Mr. Smith. The returns include the statistics of nine States, and the figure following each State in the first table shows the number of points in each which have made returns of packing. We have already published the returns from the leading points, and now give Mr. Smith's totals and comparisons:

RECAPITULATION.

States.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Ohio, 65	363,392	782,159
Illinois, 83	892,571	1,221,492
Indiana, 54	282,054	434,614
Kentucky, 19	202,000	290,970
Missouri, 19	421,119	489,745
Iowa, 18	139,487	193,013
Tennessee, 5	11,330	41,170
Wisconsin, 3	173,636	243,700
Minnesota, 2	7,800	14,000
Total	2,635,312	3,677,863

Increase in number 1,042,586

It will be noticed that the aggregate packing given above, for the season of 1869-70, is 120,439 more than given in the report of 1869-70. This is caused by quite a number of places being reported this season which were not reported last season, together with 14,442 packed at Indianapolis and Peoria, after the packers reported to me.

The average weight of hogs and the yield of leaf lard, by States, this season, compare with the averages for some other seasons, as follows:

[illegible]

The average of the packing in Ohio, outside of Cincinnati, was [illegible] lbs, and [illegible] lbs lard per hog. The average of the packing in this city was 239 1-14 lbs, and 31 1-5 lbs lard. In Illinois the average outside of Chicago was 236¼ lbs, and 32¼ lbs lard.

The general average weight of hogs and yield of leaf lard, for the whole West, compare with the five previous seasons as follows:

[illegible]

The comparative aggregate yield of meat and leaf lard in pounds is shown thus:

	Meat, lbs.	Leaf lard, lbs.
1869-70	540,215,444	62,518,404
1870-1	846,464,963	110,462,985
Increase	304,251,519	47,944,581

Here are shown an increase of 56 1-9 per cent in the yield of meat, and 76 1-5 per cent in the yield of leaf lard, over the crop of the season of 1869-70. By dividing the aggregate yield of meat this season with the average weight of hogs last season, it will be shown that the crop this season is equal to, say, in round numbers, 4,100,000 hogs of last year's average. The increase is a large one. In 1862-3 the whole number packed was 4,069,520, and the average weight 215 pounds. This season the packing is, as given below, 3,677,-863, with an average weight of 230 1-7 pounds; so that the crop of that season and the present, reduced to pounds, compare thus:

	Lbs.
1862-3	878,185,130
1870-1	846,466,963
Less this season	31,718,163

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 30.

LUMBER—The arrivals to-day were of a light character, and the views of holders were little better than nominal. No sales were reported.

AT THE YARDS.

Prices remain firm under a fair inquiry at about former quotations:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$48.00	@50.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	43.00	@45.00
Third clear, 1-inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch	38.00	@40.00
First and second clear flooring together, rough, the same as second clear, wide	35.00	@38.00
First and second clear siding together	20.00	@22.00
Common siding	17.00	@18.00
Common flooring, dressed, first		
Common flooring, dressed, second	25.00	
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upward	30.00	@35.00
A stock boards	28.00	@32.00
B stock boards	20.00	@22.00
Common boards, joist, scantling and small timber, 12 to 16 feet and under	13.50	@14.00
Fencing	13.50	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@21.00
Pickets, square	10.00	@12.00
Cedar posts, split	12	@ 14
Cedar posts, round	22	@ 30
Lath	2.37½	@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2.75	@ 3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75	@ 4.00
Ash, seasoned, ₩ m	30.00	@33.00
Oak, seasoned, ₩ m	30.00	@35.00
Whitewood, seasoned, ₩ m	35.00	@40.00
Black walnut, seasoned, ₩ m	55.00	@75.00
Hickory plank, clear	40.00	@45.00
Hickory axletrees, ₩ set		1.60
Maple axletrees, ₩ set	1.00	@ 1.20

ON TRACK.

The following are the prices now ruling:

A or star sawed	$3.62½	@3.75
No. 1 sawed	1.50	@2.37½

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which follows the shingles.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 30.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,730	2,087	1,644
Tuesday	2,637	2,427	2,867
Wednesday	2,737	4,980	2,087
Thursday	2,400	4,200	2,400

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 30.

BUTTER—The stocks of common to fair grades of butter are large and steadily augmenting, which fact has a weakening tendency, and lower prices are generally anticipated. Holders are anxious to realize, and concessions are freely made, when by so doing round lots can be worked off. Choice offerings are still salable at tolerably full prices, as the supply of such is somewhat limited. We quote: Choice dairy, 30@35c; good roll, 20@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 15@20c; inferior to common grades, 8@15c.

BAGGING—A quiet, easy feeling still prevails in the market for bagging, the demand, as heretofore, being almost wholly confined to small orders to supply current wants. Prices remain unchanged, ranging as follows: Stark, 35c; Lewiston A, 35c; Ontario, 35c; American, 34c; Amoskeag, 35c; Union A, 37c; gunnies, [illegible]; burlaps, [illegible]; wool sacks, 45c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Prices are almost nominal, as follows: Michigan stucco, [illegible]; New York superfine do, [illegible]; marble dust, ₩ brl, [illegible]; lime, in bulk, ₩ brl, $1.00; lime, ₩ brl, $1.25; cement, Clark's Utica, $2.15@2.25; Utica Cement Co's, $2.15@2.25; cement, Rosendale, $2.00@2.25; Akron, ₩ brl, $2.00@2.25; Louisville cement, $2.15@2.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, [illegible]; white sand, ₩ bu, [illegible]; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, [illegible]; fire clay, ₩ brl, $4.00; [illegible].

CHEESE—There was no important change in the condition of the cheese market. The decline of ½c in New York has caused a less buoyant feeling, but the small amount of prime cheese in the hands of dealers will serve to prevent a decline here. Prices range as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 14@15c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—The market for this article remains very quiet, and prices were steady, as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $10.00; Blossburg, $8.00; Erie and Briar Hill, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.00@8.00; Indiana, $6.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CORN MEAL—100 brls kiln-dried at $3.00 ₩ brl, delivered; 1 car coarse at $27.00, on track.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales of 30 at $7.50, and 9 at $7.95.

COFFEE—There was considerable improvement in the demand, and prices were firm at the annexed range: Mocha, [illegible]; Java, [illegible]; O. G. Java, [illegible]; roasting Rio, [illegible]; common Rio, [illegible]; good to prime, [illegible]; prime to choice, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible].

CANDLES—The market was quiet at former quotations: [illegible].

COOPERAGE—Trade was quiet at unchanged quotations:

[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—No change worthy of note occurred in the fruit market. There was a reasonably active movement both in dried and green assortments, and the prevalent feeling was firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows:

[illegible]

FISH—The market for low grades of mackerel continues weak, and the tendency is to a lower range of prices. No. 1 mackerel are scarce and the few on hand are firmly held. For other fish the market was quiet and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

HAY—The continued liberal arrivals of pressed hay, in the absence of anything like an active demand, have weakened the market all around, though aside from pressed prairie, which was 50c @$1 00 ₩ ton lower, there was no quotable decline. There is beginning to be some little inquiry for shipment, but the demand is chiefly of a local character. We now quote: On track—Timothy, pressed, [illegible]; prairie, pressed, upland, [illegible]; do, slough, [illegible]. On wagon—Timothy, loose, [illegible]; prairie, loose, [illegible]. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There is nothing new to report in the general features of this market. The demand, as well as the supply, was small, and values were nominally unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—We quote the market firm at unchanged prices:

[illegible]

LEATHER—Remains unchanged. There was a fair business doing at the annexed quotations:

[illegible]

[illegible]

TOBACCO—This market was quiet, but for fine goods the feeling seemed firm, and the quoted prices were pretty generally adhered to. We repeat our list as follows:

[illegible]

WOOD—Was in demand, and the market ruled steady at the following range of prices: [illegible]

WOOL—Dealers were unanimous in reporting a meagre inquiry; but, owing to light stocks, quotations are firm as follows: [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 30—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 92⅛; Five-twenties, '62, 92⅞.

LONDON, March 30—4:30 p. m.—Consols, 92 for money; 93⅛ for account; bonds firm; [illegible]; Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic & Great Western buoyant, 48¾. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £466,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 4d; No. 1 spring, 11s 3d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s. Corn, 34s 3d. Pork, 75s. Lard, 51s.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—1:30 p. m.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 7½d; Orleans, 7¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34s 3d. Rest unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Business is fairly active, and prices generally remain uniform. Hamilton stripes are reduced 1c per yard, viz.: H S, 18c, and S S, 17c. Richmond prints are selling at 10½c for fancies; 10½c for Quaker styles; frocks, 11c; double pinks, 11½c; American prints, 10c; Garners, 9c; Amoskeag and Freeman's, 9½c. Delaines steady and in good request at 18c for printed, and 20c for printed serges and alpacas. Ginghams in fair demand; 15c for Lancaster; 13c for Glasgow, and 12c for Hartford Pacific. Percales keep well sold up at 22½c, and Manchester 14c. Brown drills, popular makes, are in moderate demand at 12½c, and heavy brown sheetings at 12@12½c, while light makes sell at 11c. Fine makes bleached muslins are well sold up and prices are firm at 21c for New York Mills, 20c for Wamsutta and Masonville, 19c for Tuscarora, and Utica, 16½c for Masonville, 15c for Hope, 11c for Reynolds AA, 9c for Amoskeag. Glazed cambrics, 7c for Victory H, 8c for American and Amoskeag grain bags, and 35c for Stark A bags.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Rainy day, an over stocked market, dull trade and a decline all around. Beeves count up 2,800 head, or more than can be sold, at a strong ½c decline; prices, 11@12½c for thin to fair, 14 to 15c for good to extras; most sales, 13@14c. Sixty Illinois, averaging 7½ cwt, at 13@14c; 35 Ohio, averaging 7½ cwt, 13c; 30 Illinois, thin, averaging 7½ cwt, at 11½c; 130, same weight, 12c.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,600 head; bad trade, and few selling, holders not yielding much. 1 car State, sheared, av. 90 lbs, sold at $5.50 per cwt; 1 car Michigan wool, av. 97 lbs, at 6c. Butchers determined to press down on prices.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,300 head, and market dull, at 7¼@7⅝c for live, and 9⅝@9¾c for heavy to light dressed; 150 D hogs selling at 9⅝c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 30.—The cattle market continues dull under heavy receipts, which reached 429 cars, against 230 same day last week. Sales of 33 Chicago bulls, averaging 1,304 lbs, at $4.37½; 67 steers, av. 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, at $6.25@7.25; 351 mixed, av. 1,047 lbs, at $5.50; 40 stockers, av. 935 to 950 lbs, at $5.25@5.50; 38 Michigan stockers, av. 810 lbs, at $5.50; 14 oxen, av. 1,391 lbs, at $6.50; 15 Ohio steers, av. 1,175 lbs, at $6.25, and 84 Indiana, av. 1,081 lbs, at $6.00.

Sheep—Receipts light, but no demand and no sales.

Hogs—Dull; sales of 100 head, averaging 210 lbs, at $7.35.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—Beeves—Market more active, and prices slightly better; first quality, $6.75@6.87½; medium, $5.12½@5.75; inferior to ordinary, $4.25@5.12½; receipts, 814 head; sales, 786.

Swine—The market opened fairly active, but under large arrivals, closed weak and prices ruled lower; quoted at $9.75@10.25; receipts, 597 head.

Sheep—Offerings and demand light; market without decided change; fair to good wooled sheep, $6.00@7.00; good to extra, $7.00@8.00. Sheared sheep—$4 00@5.00 for fair to good, and $5.00@6.50 for good to extra; receipts, 2,257.

Southern Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—Cotton quiet at 14c.

MOBILE, March 30.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c.

GALVESTON, March 30.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary, 12⅛c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2, $1.25. Oats drooping; No. 2, 50c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 50c. Rye and barley nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—At $7.75.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork easier, $20.00.

RECEIPTS—3,000 brls flour, 11,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—6,000 brls flour.

3:30 P. M.—Wheat quiet and firm at $1.28 for No. 1 in store; $1.24½ for No. 2.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 30.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; middling uplands, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.45; common to good extra, $6.50@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.25; white Western extra, $7.20@7.75; Ohio extras, $6.70@7.60; St. Louis, $6.90@10.00. Rye flour, $4 75@5.65. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and unchanged. Receipts, 19,000 bu; old spring, $1.48½; mixed, $1.46; new, $1.50@1.59; winter red and amber, $1.60@1.70. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand, and firm. Receipts, 79,000 bu; mixed Western, 80@82½c; yellow, 83@84c. Oats steady. Receipts, 3,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 67½@71c—latter for choice white.

[illegible] for shipping; [illegible] retail.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio, 13½@16½c, gold. Sugar steady; Cuba, 9@9⅝c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice, 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 23½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and drooping; new, $21.12½; prime, $18.00@18.50; prime mess, $19.00@19.25; April to July, $21.00@21.12½. Beef quiet; mess, $10.00@15.00; extra, $15.00@17.00; hams, $24.00@31.00; prime mess, $27.00@28.00; India mess, $26.00@30.00. Cut meats dull; hams, 13@15c; shoulders, 8@8¾c; middles dull. Lard nominal; prime steam, 11⅞@12⅛c; kettle, 12⅞c.

BUTTER—Dull and lower; Western, 13@25c; State, 20@40c.

CHEESE—Dull and drooping at 11@16c.

LATEST.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal at $6.50 @6.80 for shipping extras. Oats, 67@70c. Corn, mixed Western, 82c. Lard dull and heavy.

EGGS—Steady; fresh, 16@17½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 91½@92c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; red Western, $1.64@1.67. Rye, $1.05. Corn—Yellow, 80c. Oats steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $21.50. Lard, 12¼@12½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 17½c; refined, 23½c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled; Western family, $7.25@8.50. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn steady; mixed Western, 78@79c. Oats, 62@64c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $21.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c; sides, 11c; clear rib, 11¼c. Hams, 17@18c. Lard 12c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; spring, $1.25; amber, $1.75. Wheat dull and unchanged [illegible]

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, March 30.—We note the engagement of the bark Azure, wheat to Kingston on private terms.

BUFFALO, March 29.—The following engagements are reported: Brig Hutchinson and schr. Imperial, five cargoes of iron ore, from Marquette to Buffalo, at $3.25 per ton; bark Austin, two cargoes timber, from Bay City to Tonawanda, at $20 per m cubic feet, and coal, from Buffalo to Bay City, at 50c per ton free; bark Tanner and schr. Nelson, coal, from Cleveland to Milwaukee, at 50c free; schr. Young America, two cargoes railroad ties, from Malden to Dunkirk, at 12c gold each; schr. Gem, black walnut logs, Toledo to Buffalo, at $6 per m b'd measure; schr. Wanderer, coal, Erie to Milwaukee Rolling Mill, on special contract.

DETROIT, March 29.—The market is characterized by a freer inquiry, but rates are nominally unchanged. An important agreement was entered into by a number of owners here to-day, namely, to demand 16c for wheat to Oswego, and, in the event of shippers refusing to pay that price before the end of the week, to order their vessels to Chicago. The only engagement reported is the schr. St. Stephen, lumber, Au Sable to Detroit, $2 25, or to Port Huron $1.25, shipper's option.

TORONTO, March 27.—Two schooners, the Tranchemontagne and the Ontario, were loading barley to-day for Oswego, at 5c, greenbacks. The first arrival occurred to-day, it being that of the schooner Meteor, with a load of wood.

Port Charges for 1871.

The following schedule of fees, just received from Washington, by the Collector of Customs in this city, is "prescribed for collection, under the 7th section of the act of July 1, 1870, as amended by the third section of the joint resolution of February 10, 1871, at the ports on the northern and northwestern frontiers of the United States:"

1. For the admeasurement of tonnage and certifying the same, for every transverse section under the tonnage deck $1.50
2. For each betweendecks above the tonnage deck 2 00
3. For each poop or closed-in space above the upper or spar deck, required by law to be admeasured 1.50
4. For certificate of enrollment, including bond and oath 1.10
5. For granting a license, including bond and oath, to a vessel not over 20 tons burden 45
6. For granting a license to a vessel above 20 tons and not over 100 tons, including bond and oath 70
7. For granting a license to a vessel above 100 tons, including bond and oath 1.20
8. For certifying a manifest, including master's oath, and granting a permit for a vessel under 50 tons to go from district to district 25
9. For certifying a manifest, including master's oath, and granting a permit for a vessel over 50 tons to go from district to district 50
10. For receiving a manifest, including oath of master, on arrival of a vessel under 50 tons, from one collection district to another, whether touching at foreign intermediate ports or not 25
11. For receiving a manifest, including master's oath, on arrival of a vessel of over 50 tons, from one collection district to another, whether touching at foreign intermediate ports or not 50
12. For certifying a manifest, including oath of master, and granting a permit to a vessel under 50 tons, laden with a cargo destined for a port or place in another district at which there is no custom house 25
13. For certifying a manifest, including master's oath, and granting a permit to a vessel above 50 tons, laden with a cargo destined for a port or place in another district, at which there is no custom house 50
14. For the entry of a vessel direct from a foreign port 50
15. For the clearance of a vessel direct to a foreign port 50
16. For post entry 2.50
17. For a permit to land or deliver imported goods .... [illegible]
18. For a bond officially taken, not otherwise provided for .... [illegible]
19. For a permit to land goods for exportation entitled to drawbacks .... [illegible]
20. For debenture or other official certificate not otherwise provided for .... [illegible]
21. For recording bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyances of vessels .... [illegible]
22. For recording all certificates for discharging and cancelling any such conveyance .... [illegible]
23. For furnishing a certificate setting forth the names of the owners of any registered or enrolled vessels, the parts or proportions owned by each, and also the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other encumbrance; the date, amount of such encumbrance, and from and to whom made 1.00
24. For furnishing copies of such records for each bill of sale, mortgage, or other conveyance .... [illegible]
25. For receiving a manifest of each railroad-car, or other vehicle, laden with goods, wares, or merchandise imported from foreign contiguous territory 25
26. For an official certificate to each manifest of cars laden with domestic merchandise, in transit through Canada 25
27. For entry of goods, wares, and merchandise for consumption, warehouse or re-warehouse, transportation or exportation, including oath, and permit to land or deliver the same 50
28. For certificate of registry, including bond and oath 2.25
29. For indorsement of change of master on registry 1.00

Enrolled and licensed vessels departing from or arriving at a port in one collection district, to or from a port in another collection district, although touching at intermediate foreign ports, are exempted from the payment of the entrance or clearance fees prescribed by the fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs of this circular, and from the payment of tonnage tax; but, in all cases, an entrance and clearance must be made, and fees be paid as prescribed by paragraphs 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Ferry boats however, running on routes duly bonded and used exclusively for carrying sealed cars under the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of the act of July 23, 1866, and the regulations of this department, and ferry boats carrying passengers and their personal baggage only, are not required to enter or clear, or to pay entrance or clearance fees. But the personal baggage so carried is subject to the provisions of section 46 of the Act of March 3, 1799, and acts supplementary thereto.

No fees other than those mentioned herein will be received in cases in which the vessel concerned navigate the waters of the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers otherwise than by the sea. Vessel men will see that the fees are cut down in some cases as much as nine-tenths from last year.

Dangerous Obstruction to Navigation—A Buoy Greatly Needed.

Our attention has been frequently directed to a dangerous obstruction to navigation near the mouth of the Detroit River. Several valuable vessels have been seriously damaged by coming in contact with it, and two, to our knowledge, sunk from the effects of the collision. The obstruction is thought by some Captains to be an old hulk full of large stones, and by others to be a sharp rock rising from the bottom. Be this as it may, the obstruction lies directly in the path of vessels, at a point a little east of south of Bar Point, opposite a barn on the Canada shore. It is useless for us to be more particular in describing the location of this dangerous rock, as nearly every craft commander, although it is not on the charts, has abundant reason to know about where it is situated. Some years ago the propellers Illinois and Cuyahoga were sunk by running on to it. Later, the propeller Hunter, on her downward passage, struck it heavily, and on going into dry dock at the end of her voyage, it was found that a large rock had been forced through her bows, and was still sticking there. Had it not been for this last circumstance, the Hunter would have followed the Illinois and Cuyahoga to the bottom. Within the last two seasons the propellers W. T. Graves, Badger State, St. Paul, Potomac, Mohawk, Bradbury, Merchant and Philadelphia, have struck it, receiving greater or less damage. We believe that all of these vessels—except the last two—were obliged to go into dry dock for repairs. We are informed that the attention of the Canadian authorities has been called to the necessity of locating a buoy on this spot, but, as yet no action has been taken. Our present object is to remind insurance companies and vessel owners of the damage that has been done, and to urge upon them the importance of marking the obstruction by a large can buoy. We are informed that the most experienced Captains feel great trepidation in passing this point in the night, or in dirty weather, when the lights and landmarks are obscured. It would pay any of our large insurance companies to place a buoy here, at its own expense, and we presume that all of the large insurance and transportation companies would subscribe for so important an object.

Miscellaneous Items.

VESSEL SALE.—The scow Emma Leighton, says the *Times*, has been sold by Thomas E. Whitman to W. G. & R. White, all of Port Huron, for $1,600.

ALABASTER HARBOR.—Stakes were to be set in the channel at this place on Monday.

LOSS OF A GOVERNMENT BEACON.—Captain John P. Moore, of Peshtigo harbor, writes us, on Monday of this week, that the government beacon on the end of Peshtigo reef has been carried away by the ice. He says: "I can see the crib from here, with my glass, among the ice over on the east shore, above Little Sturgeon Bay. The pile of stones on the reef is awash at the water's edge. I write you this, hoping it may be the means of preventing vessels navigating this part of the bay from getting into trouble."

RACINE HARBOR.—The *Journal*, of Wednesday, says:

"Since the opening of navigation, the harbor-master has been sounding the harbor, and finds the depth of water as follows: From the lighthouse to the elevator, 12½ feet; from the elevator to Second street, 12 feet; from Second street to Fourth street, 11 feet; from Fourth street to the round house, 10½ feet."

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon last a man named David A. Piper, who was working on the schooner Enterprise, at Saugatuck, fell from the deck into the hold, striking on his head, which inflicted a dangerous fracture of the skull.

PLANTING BUOYS AND STAKES.—The United [illegible]

[illegible]

Ocoonto	[illegible]	J. G. Hinds.
Evergreen City	737	O. F. Dicker.
Total, 6 vessels	4,818	

BUFFALO AND DETROIT LINE.

Tioga	[illegible]	Wm. Tobin.
Elmira	781	W. D. Douglass.
Wenona	841	O. R. Jones.
Olean	776	W. Robinson.
Missouri	664	L. Stillwell.
Total, 5 vessels	3,937	

The Wm. M. Tweed is the new steamer now in process of construction at the yards of the Union Dry Dock Company. All the boats of the company will be in the best possible condition on opening of navigation, and a prosperous season is looked for.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The following boats will compose the line of the Western Transportation Company between Buffalo and Chicago during the season of 1871:

Name of vessel.	*No. Tons.*	*Captains.*
Idaho	1,111	R. Penny.
Fountain City	969	J. Gibson.
Empire State	1,117	J. Carlisle.
Badger State	1,116	Wm. Dickson.
Oneida	1,069	J. Drake.
Mohawk	1,014	E. Chadon.
Potomac	1,103	R. Webster.
Chicago	998	J. Dissett.
Plymouth	1,089	F. Williams.
Free State	947	J. Crispi.
Total, 10 vessels	10,419	

A new steamer, which is now being built at Port Huron, will be added to the line about the 1st of August next. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 14½ feet. She will be supplied with two compound engines on one shaft. The boilers will be steel throughout.

EVANS' BUFFALO AND LAKE MICHIGAN LINE.—The following are the boats and tonnage of the Evans Line, between Buffalo and Chicago, and the appointments of commanders:

Name of Vessel	*No. Tons.*	*Captain.*
Alaska	1,300	D. Coughlan.
Philadelphia	1,160	L. Hunt.
Merchant	881	A. Briggs.
Winslow	1,157	—— McCray.
Annie Young	1,066	C. M. Fellows.
Thomas A. Scott	1,160	—— Dickson.
Bradbury	677	V. Joers.
Sun	767	J. N. Murray.
Total, eight vessels	8,257	

MEDICAL CARDS.

Manhood, Womanhood, and Nervous Diseases.

Published by the Peabody Medical Institute, office 169 South Clark-street, Chicago, Ill. Dr. Wm. H. Parker. This institution has published three very valuable books by the physician in charge, late surgeon in the U. S. army, etc. One is entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION. A medical treatise on the cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, and all other diseases arising from the Errors of Youth, or the Indiscretions or Excesses of mature years. This, indeed, is a book for every man. Price only $1; 280 pages, bound in cloth. Another work by the same author is entitled THE PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, is fully illustrated with fine engravings of female beauty. It contains chapters on the Mystery of Life, Beautiful Offspring, the cure of Barrenness, &c. This book contains a storehouse of facts, which both single and married should be in possession of. Price $2. The other treats exclusively on NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES, and should be in the hands of all who are in any way afflicted with these complaints. They will find it a great blessing to them. Price $1, or all three of these books sent to one address on receipt of $3, postage paid. No one should be without these valuable books. Address the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE; or DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 169 South Clark-street, Chicago, Ill., who can be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. He has many imitators, but no equal.

Dr. Bigelow,

179 South Clark-st., corner Monroe-st., is unquestionably the only reliable and most successful Confidential Physician in the West. Located in Chicago for the last thirteen years, he has established an enviable reputation for curing all private and sexual diseases both in the male and female. [illegible] Address DR. C. BIGELOW, 179 South Clark-st. P. O. Box 134.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

98 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

DR. F. D. CLARKE,

The Regular Old-Established Dr. Clarke, 177 South Clark-st. (near Monroe), continues to be confidentially consulted by both sexes. [illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Avoid Quacks.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Danger Ahead.

[illegible]

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco April 1, 1871. For freight and passage tickets, and all further information, apply at [illegible] Canal-st., New York; or to the General Western Agency, [illegible], Chicago.
J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Paris.

The Versailles Government Showing Signs of Activity.

The German Garrison in Paris to be Largely Re-inforced.

A Proportionate Increase to be Made in the French Garrison.

Picket Firing Reported Between Paris and Versailles.

The Authority of the Assembly Restored at Marseilles.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, March 30.—In the Assembly, on Wednesday, Thiers made a speech, in which he admitted that the Germans were evacuating France irregularly, and that there were still too many German troops in the country. He laid the blame for delay in the matter to the Parisians, and announced that a convention had been signed which would put an end to all irregularities on the part of the Germans.

The Assembly has passed a bill providing for the convocation of Councils General.

Thiers announced that by virtue of the convention just signed, more German troops are to enter Paris, and that the French forces in the city are to be increased proportionately.

THE ENGLISH.

La Liberte says 4,000 English have resumed their residence in Paris, and that Thiers and the head of the London detectives are in Paris.

THE POLICE.

The Sub-Central Committee of Paris has decided to abolish all police force.

THE RISING AT PERPIGNAN.

The street rising in Perpignan has failed to meet the support of the people of the city.

A FORCE TO MARCH ON PARIS.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The Deputies of the Departments of Vosges, Meurthe, and others, have proposed to ask the National Assembly to send Commissioners to those departments to organize a force to march on Paris.

MOVEMENTS OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

The government has dissuaded the legitimist deputies from holding meetings.

It is stated that the Bourbon fusion has been accomplished, with Count De Chambord as its acknowledged head, and that its chiefs are forming a liberal constitution, providing for a Parliament on the model of England.

The government has lately expressed its regret at the opposition showed to it by the supporters of the Orleans family.

THE ARMY.

Vinoy is succeeded in command of the army by General Barrat.

Charette has succeeded in arming and placing at the disposition of the government 9,000 Bretons.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

PARIS, March 30.—The manufacturers of Paris have asked permission of the authorities at the Hotel de Ville to resume work. The reply was: "Certainly, but the workmen must keep their arms stacked and ready for use, as a conflict is very probable."

DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Communists still disagree among themselves as to their future movements. No courts are open in Paris, all the Judges having fled from the city. Thirty-five hundred law cases remain in abeyance.

SALARY OF COUNCILLORS.

The monthly salary of Communist Councillors is fixed at 800 francs.

THE LOYAL NATIONALS.

At a sitting of the Sub-Central Committee to-day, Duval submitted a proposition for the disarmament of the portion of the National Guard which has not given its adherence to the Paris Government. Assy, in a speech in response, said the public had formed a Committee of Public Safety, and ran in no danger from its opponents, who would be shot if they attempted any ulterior measures. All conspirators will meet the same fate.

A DEMAND FOR ACTION.

The *Nouvelle Republique* makes a demand for action on the part of the committee.

RESIGNATIONS.

It is stated that Desclauzas has, in consequence of a declaration on the part of his colleagues that the position was incompatible with his dignity, resigned his membership of the Communal Council, to which he was chosen at the election on Sunday.

THE COST OF THE NATIONALS.

The *Journal de Paris* makes a statement that the National Guard of the city costs the people of Paris 300,000 francs daily.

PICKET-FIRING.

LONDON, March 30.—Communist outposts have been placed on the roads from Paris to Versailles, to prevent reconnoissances by the troops of the Versailles government.

A special from Versailles to the *Telegraph* says there was picket firing last night, between the Nationals and the government forces, on the road between Versailles and Paris.

PROPOSED ATTACK UPON PARIS.

The government has, after consultation with Ducrot, Ledo, Chanzy, and Trochu, decided upon a plan for an attack upon Paris.

NEWSPAPERS SEIZED.

PARIS, March 30.—The copies of *Figaro* on sale at all the newspaper stands were seized to-day by the Nationals, the office of the paper occupied, and its publication forbidden.

THE RISING IN ALGIERS.

The *Cri du Peuple* and *Francais* both make the announcement that General Lallemand has completely suppressed the rising in Algiers.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is expected that the Peace Conference at Brussels will continue its session for a long time.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

At 1 o'clock, this p. m., the Sub-Central Committee passed sentence of death upon Wilfred Fonvielle, for being engaged in an obstinate and guilty attempt against the action of the committee. General Duval was at the same time authorized to search out and arrest all enemies of the Commune.

TONE OF THE REBEL PRESS.

The *Cri du Peuple*, *Vengeur*, and *Nouvelle Republique*, to-day attack the Assembly in violent terms. There are, however, no signs of an attack on Versailles.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

An Executive Committee has been appointed by the Sub-Central Committee. It is composed of Tridon, Eudes, Vaillant, LeFrancaise, Duval, Pyat, and Bergeret, and will have charge of affairs for a month.

MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, March 30.—The attempt to establish a Commune in this city is a failure. Colonel Ducolo has resigned his position as Commandant of the National Guards. Cremieux, President of the Provisional Committee, has been arrested, and other members of the Committee have fled. All republican societies have been disbanded, and the red flag has vanished from the vicinity.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons, to-night, a petition was presented, bearing the signatures of a quarter of a million persons, asking the repeal of the Contagious Disease act.

Mr. Simpson, member from Dewsbury, gave notice of a motion questioning the right of the House of Lords to negative a bill which has been passed by the House of Commons, and expressing the opinion that such action on the part of the Lords is inconsistent with the system of representation of the people.

Sir Charles W. Dilke, member for Chelsea, in a speech of some length, denounced the action of Russia in repudiating the treaty of Paris of 1856, also the tone of the despatch of Prince Gortschakoff announcing the abandonment of the treaty. He blames Earl Granville for consenting to reopen the Euxine question in the London Conference, and asserted that, owing to collusion between Russia and Prussia, the result of the conference was inevitable.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 30.—Dr. DeSchloezer, who has been Minister of the North German Confederation to Mexico for the past two years, will soon leave the Mexican capital for Washington, where he will succeed Baron Gerolt as representative of the German Empire.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The money market was easy at 4 to 5 per cent, with some transactions late in the day at 3 per cent. There seems to be good authority for the statements that a combination made up of nearly the same firms and speculators who figured in a like movement last December has been formed to lock up money, and that to-morrow operations looking to stringency will begin. To-day and yesterday large amounts of stocks were sold for account of the combination. The success of the operation is doubtful for various reasons, chiefly that the stock cliques who would ordinarily be most distressed by a stringent money market are fortified with time loans, so that it can hardly be expected that they will be forced to unload. The intention is probable, however, to shake stock out of weak hands. The Secretary of the Treasury will be in this city to-morrow or the day after, so that prompt action, if deemed necessary, can be had without delay.

GOVERNMENTS.

The government bonds were strong throughout the day, and advanced more especially at the close. Late in the day there was a marked demand for bonds from the German bankers, and also on orders from banks and other financial institutions. Currency sixes advanced to 115¼ to 115⅜, and the opinion is gaining ground that the government's bonds will advance to prices which will pay only 4 per cent interest to investors. Central Pacific bonds were active and in demand at 95¼ to 95⅜. The total subscriptions to the new government bonds, up to to-day, were $47,771,050.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firmer at the close, and some of the prime banking firms advanced their asking quotations from 109⅜ to 109½ for sixty-day sterling bills, but no business was reported above 109⅜ to 109½, less a brokerage.

GOLD.

The gold market was dull and steady, opening at 110¼, advancing to 110⅜, declining to 110⅛ and closing at 110¼ at 5 p. m. The rates paid for carrying were 1@3 per cent, and for borrowing, flat to 1 per cent, after the board adjourned. The quotations were 110¼@110⅜ at the close. The bids for government gold to-day reached $4,150,000, at prices ranging from 110 98-100 to 109 51-100. The bids generally were under the current quotation in the Gold Room at noon, the time for opening them.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened dull and heavy, but afterward advanced, then reacted to lower prices, again improving, and closing at about the highest prices of the day. The only marked feature was the sharp advance of two per cent in Western Union Telegraph. Union Pacific stock closed at 30½@30¾; first mortgage bonds, 85¾@85⅞; land grants, 70@71½; and incomes, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS.

The wheat market was very steady, with a fair export and milling demand. The supplies coming forward by rail meet with a quick sale. The market was a little weak for the common and medium grades of State and Western flour; that is, holders were rather more disposed to accept prices which they refused yesterday, and the result was that lines of shipping extras to the extent of about 5,000 barrels sold at $6.05@6.25, delivered. The better grades were quiet and unchanged, but closed with a downward tendency. Receipts were quite liberal and foreign accounts dull.

[To the Associated Press.]

PILOT BOAT SUNK.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The pilot boat J. H. Jones, while in the act of boarding the steamship City of Washington on the night of the 28th, 90 miles east of Sandy Hook, was run into and sunk, the crew having barely time to save their lives. The Jones was valued at $6,000.

IMMIGRATION.

Since January 1, 15,469 immigrants have arrived here. In the same time in 1870, 16,509 arrived.

THE SUITS AGAINST THE ERIE COMPANY.

In the case of Heath & Raphael, against the Erie Railway Company and others, plaintiffs made motion in the United States District Court, this afternoon, for an injunction to restrain the Erie Company from issuing new bonds or convertible stock, pending the decision of the Court in the various Erie cases. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

PRESENTATION.

A number of bankers, yesterday, presented Captain Sampson with a watch valued at $500, for his energy in capturing the forger, Van Eten.

SALE OF INFECTED GARMENTS.

The Brooklyn authorities have discovered that Officer O'Keefe, of the Sanitary Squad, has been selling at auction, and giving away among the poor, large quantities of clothing, bedding, &c., infected with small-pox, and which he had been ordered to destroy. The discovery has produced a great sensation in parts of the city in which the disease still prevails.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

Mrs. Mary T. Jandain, daughter of Commodore Bainbridge, has brought suit against Duncan Sherman and the National City Bank, to recover, with accrued interest and dividends, $20,000 canal stock legacy from her father, which had been pledged to the firms named by the trustee of her estate, and subsequently sold, he failing to repay the loans. Judge Blatchford reserved his decision.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT CELEBRATION.

The colored citizens' procession, this afternoon, in the celebration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, numbered several thousand, including two colored militia companies and a number of civic and benevolent societies. The designated line of march was fully performed, despite a severe rain storm, and the whole affair passed off successfully.

DIED.

Daniel D. Howard, formerly proprietor of the Irving House, in this city, died, yesterday, at Geneva, Switzerland.

THE DYKE ERIE SUIT.

In the case of Camden Dyke against the Erie Railroad Company, where Dyke recovered $35,500 from the company for injuries sustained by the Carr's Rock disaster, a petition, bond and writ of error from the United States Supreme Court, were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office of King's County. The writ was issued by N. H. Swayne, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The ground taken is that the injuries were sustained in Pennsylvania, where the law of that State limited the damage for such actions to $3,000. A despatch from Port Jervis says sixteen locomotives were seized at that place, to satisfy the judgment in favor of Dyke against the Erie Railway Company. They are still held by the Sheriff, and will be sold on Monday unless released. The case of Dyke is a test one, and, if he is successful, others of the Carr's Rock victims will probably follow. The business interests of the road do not suffer from the seizure, as there are plenty of engines at Port Jervis to use, as the coal strike has laid many aside.

THE BUCKHOUT MURDER TRIAL.

There is some difficulty in obtaining a jury to try Isaac V. Buckhout, at White Plains, for the murder of his wife and Alfred Rendall. Two hundred names were drawn yesterday, and only three jurors obtained.

BLAST EXPLOSION UNDER A STEAMER.

The steamer Granite State, recently aground at Hallett's Point, Hell Gate, where the channel is being deepened by blasting rock, ran ashore, just over tunnel No. 7, which is 101 feet long, 20 feet high, and 17 feet wide. The roof is about six feet thick. While the steamer was on the reef, fourteen charges were fired in the tunnel immediately under her, and the vibratory motion created great consternation aboard.

SMALL-POX IN PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The students of Princeton College, Princeton, N. J., have been allowed three weeks leave of absence in consequence of small-pox breaking out in that institution.

COLORED MASS MEETING.

At a mass meeting of colored citizens in Cooper Institute, to-night, to commemorate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, Rev. Henry Hyland Garnett presided, who, after prayer was offered by Bishop Jones, colored, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made a speech in opposition to the annexation of San Domingo. An allusion to Senator Sumner, as a man true to justice and humanity, was received with loud and continued cheering. Resolutions were adopted, urging the freeing of the State Constitution from its anti-Republican clauses, recommending that the exercise of the ballot by colored men be made safe, and advocating the ownership of soil by colored men of the North or South.

INDIANA.

Judge Newcomb Declines—A Railroad Suit—Ex-Senator Hendricks—The Railroad Tax Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—Judge H. C. Newcomb, of this city, who was recently appointed and confirmed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, this afternoon telegraphed Senator Morton declining the appointment, in consequence of the inadequacy of the salary.

The argument in the motion to dissolve the Receivership of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad is being heard by Judge Drummond, of the United States Court. It is not believed that the motion will be granted.

Ex-Senator Hendricks has returned from his late Eastern tour in search of the nomination for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket.

Great interest is felt here in the argument before the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the railroad tax list. This city is filled with people from all parts of the State interested in the decision.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Many of our citizens will learn with unfeigned sorrow of the sudden death, yesterday morning, of Abraham Kohn, at his residence, No. 823 Wabash avenue. He had been laboring for a long time under a slow and painful disease of the kidneys, and his demise was not altogether unexpected. Mr. Kohn was 52 years of age, and had lived in Chicago since 1842, and was one of the oldest German-Jewish residents in the city. He held the position of City Clerk during Hon. J. Wentworth's administration as Mayor, and was a leading member and President of the oldest Jewish congregation in Chicago, the Kehilah Anshe Mariv. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and, as a man and a citizen, was widely known and respected. He was engaged in the wholesale clothing business, although his indisposition [illegible]. He died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving a wife and eight children. The funeral will occur at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from his residence.

Yesterday's Fires.

The alarm from Box No. 18, at twenty minutes after 8 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney in the Everett House. One of the porters put some grease in a pipe to clear the flue, and the soot in the chimney ignited.

—Box No. 238 was turned on at 9:20 last evening for fire in the two-story frame building No. 97 Milwaukee avenue. It is owned by George Knogemus, and was damaged to the extent of $200. Joseph Plotka, dealer in hats and caps, occupied it. Loss on stock, $300; on furniture, $50; insured. Cause—supposed incendiarism.

—At 12:45 this morning a fire broke out in the building No. 59 West Indiana street, owned by William Hilbert, and occupied by W. Dubrick as a bakery. Loss on building, $300; insured for $1,000 in the Germania. Damage to occupant's fixtures $50; not insured. No. 61, owned by Hilbert, and occupied by Adolf and Charles Johnson, as a dwelling, was damaged $25 worth; insured. Cause unknown.

Fatal Accident.

An express train on the St. Louis & Alton Railroad ran into a hay wagon at Summit yesterday afternoon, demolished it, and killed a boy named Henry Wetzler, who was driving it. Another lad named Charles Dorre, who was seated beside Wetzler, was severely injured. Coroner Stevens held an inquest, and the jury censured the railroad company for permitting their trains to run at too high a speed through the town, and accused the engineer of criminal negligence for not ringing the bell of the locomotive.

Rebates for Special Assessments.

Many tax-payers who have borne the burden of assessments for improving streets where there are horse railways are under the impression that, as the railway companies escape payment, the tax-payer is not entitled to the rebate usually paid back after the completion of the improvement. This is not the case. Parties who are still in debt to the city for paving streets such as West Lake, Madison, and other streets on which railroads are operated are entitled to and can apply their full rebates in payment of their assessments. The rebates can be obtained from the Board of Public Works, and the Collector gives notice that he will receive and apply them in payment of all such assessments.

Miscellaneous.

Prof. Samuel Willard, of the High School, will lecture this evening in the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets. Subject: "Old Stories in a New Light."

—The following Chicagoans were registered in London for the week ending March 11: Chauncey T. Bowen, J. M. Clark, Wayne B. Chatfield. The Chicago arrivals in Paris for the same date were: Miss Kate Cameron, J. M. Clark, W. B. Chatfield, J. M. Durand, Mrs. Durand and family.

—Barbara Schaefer, who was injured, on Tuesday, while attempting to get on Halsted street bridge while it was in motion, died yesterday at No. 1,554 South Halsted street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

—Ann Welch, 70 years of age, left her home, No. 418 Maxwell street, last Tuesday, and has not been seen since. She is slightly insane.

—Henry Woods was arrested last night for larceny. James Hass left his horse and buggy standing on State street, and Woods jumped into the vehicle and drove off. A policeman pursued him and captured him.

—Sergeant Hood detailed two officers, on Tuesday, to drag the river for the head and legs, and clothing of the man whose body was found near Halsted street bridge on that day. Yesterday the policemen brought to the surface a coat of dark coarse cloth and one of a snuff or brown color, and two vests—one a dark plaid and the other an over vest or jacket. The garments are at the South branch sub-station awaiting identification.

—The Coroner was notified last evening to hold an inquest on the body of John Mill, who died suddenly at No. 448 Elston road yesterday. He had been unwell for several days. He was a single man, and 35 years of age.

War Department Meteorological Bulletin.

CHICAGO, March 30, 11 p. m.—The following is the daily meteorological bulletin of the War Department for the benefit of commerce:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of barometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
Buffalo	29.90	.04	[illegible]	—1	N W	G'tle	Clear
Cheyenne	30.14	.12	18	—1	W	Light	Clear
Chicago	30.12	.02	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	Fr'sh	Fair
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	N E	G'tle	Cl'dy
Corinne, Utah	29.74	.02	37	[illegible]	S E	G'tle	Clear
Detroit	30.04	.03	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Fr'sh	Fair
Milwaukee	30.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N E	Br'sk	Clear
Omaha, Neb	30.25	.10	[illegible]	—10	N	Fr'sh	Fair
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Clear
Rochester	30.00	.04	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Clear
San Francisco	30.32	.04	60	—1	[illegible]	Calm	Fair
Toledo							

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 30—8 p. m.—The rains which, Wednesday evening, prevailed on the South Atlantic and Ohio Valley have spread to the lower lakes and Middle States, and are now threatening on the East Atlantic. Cloudy weather has prevailed from the Gulf States northward, but is now succeeded by rising barometer and clear or clearing-up weather throughout the whole Mississippi Valley. This is apparently due to the influence of the high pressure that was reported last night in the extreme Northwest. The barometer remains high on the Rocky Mountains, and stationary on the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the clouds and rain will on Friday be more or less broken up from the Middle States to the Mississippi Valley. Fresh northerly winds are probable for the lakes and gulf. Light winds on the Atlantic coast.

Ice Off Buffalo Harbor.

BUFFALO, March 30.—The propeller Aztec, from Toledo, reported outside the harbor yesterday, is still in sight, but the ice is too thick for her to pass through.

Furniture at Auction.

The entire contents of residence No. 198 West Madison street, comprising fine parlor, bed, and dining-room furniture, Brussels carpets, gas fixtures, stoves, &c., &c., will be sold this day at half-past 9 o'clock. Thayer, Curry & Co., Auctioneers.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.

THE LIBRARY TROUBLES.

A Little More "Excitement" than was Anticipated.

Cards, Retorts, Explanations, Declinations, etc.

The troubles of the *Library Association* seem to be increasing thick and fast, and the movement, which was said to have been instituted purely in the interests of the Chicago Library Association—that is, in order to get up "a little excitement"—appears likely to accomplish its purpose to a greater extent than was anticipated or desired. There has been, from the commencement, considerable feeling manifested between the opponents and the advocates of the annexation scheme, but, up to the present time, the campaign has been carried on with courtesy and moderation on both sides. Now, however, it begins to assume a warlike aspect in earnest, and the indications are that the contest is likely to be attended with more or less hot firing. It will be remembered that the name of Edwin Lee Brown was placed upon the reconstructed "regular" or anti-annexation ticket as a member of the Board of Managers; and that the other faction also added Mr. Brown's name to the "yellow ticket." So far from being pleased with this certain prospect of being elected, Mr. Brown takes decided exceptions to training in the ranks of the annexationists, as will be seen by his card, as follows:

To the Chicago Press:

I wish it distinctly understood that the use of my name on the Young Men's Christian Association ticket, so-called, was utterly and entirely unauthorized by me, and I wish it withdrawn therefrom forthwith. I have the most thorough contempt for such a trick, and consider it on a par with the political course of the leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city for many years. I, for one, do not believe in doing evil that good may come.

My whole influence and efforts will be exerted to the utmost to defeat this most unrighteous attempt to gobble up our library, and no sop thrown to me will have the effect of softening my hostility thereto in the least degree.

Suggesting to the Young Men's Christian Association to place in their rooms the additional motto, "Let us Prey," I am yours respectfully,

EDWIN LEE BROWN.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1871.

A RETORT.

Mr. Brown's bombshell had the effect of calling out the subjoined volley of hot shot from Mr. Hill:

To the Chicago Press.

If there was any trick in putting the name "Edwin Lee Brown" on the "yellow ticket," that trick is mine. I put the name there, supposing its owner to be a gentleman. The card over that name in the newspapers, last evening, containing a gross insult to the large and respectable community represented by the Y. M. C. A. and the C. L. A., shows my mistake. I apologize for putting the name among those of gentlemen.

Furthermore, I affirm that the "yellow ticket" came from officers of the C. L. A., and that any statements that the Y. M. C. A. got it up, or knew anything about it until Saturday last, are false. The gentlemen on that ticket were not one of them consulted. The C. L. A. must father the "yellow ticket," Mr. Brown to the contrary notwithstanding. Yours, &c.,

EDWARD J. HILL,
Second Vice President C. L. A.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1871.

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT.

C. M. Henderson, Esq., President of the Y. M. C. A., issues the following card, denying that his organization had any hand in the promulgation of the "yellow ticket:"

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR: For the purpose of removing a false impression, I desire to state publicly that the Y. M. C. A. had nothing whatever to do with the "election" of the Chicago Library Association, which was held on Saturday last.

The matter had not even been brought before the Board of Managers, and, had it been, would not have been considered. The association should not be held responsible for the action of individuals.

I will also state that the Y. M. C. A. will take no part in the new election to be held next Saturday. Yours truly,

C. M. HENDERSON,
President Y. M. C. A.

MR. FIELD DECLINES.

Marshall Field, Esq., has written the following letter, positively declining the nomination for President on the "yellow ticket:"

Messrs. Edward J. Hill and E. R. Hobart:

GENTLEMEN: While I shall be most happy to aid the Chicago Library as far as may be in my power, I must, for the following reasons, respectfully, but positively, decline to be a candidate upon the ticket nominated by you, and known as the Y. M. C. A. ticket:

It is well known that Mr. Chauncey T. Bowen is taking an active and liberal course in regard to public libraries, and that he is now purchasing a child's library as a memorial of his son. It, therefore, seems to me that there would be almost an impropriety in omitting his name from the ticket, and I beg leave to suggest his name in place of my own. Very truly yours,

MARSHALL FIELD.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1871.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are requested to publish the following announcement:

Owing to the declination of Marshall Field, Esq., and at the suggestion of prominent citizens who favor the plan of a free public library, either by accepting one of the propositions made by the Young Men's Christian Association, or upon some other practicable plan, all members of the Chicago Library Association favoring such a movement are requested to meet at the Chicago Library Association rooms, No. 90 LaSalle st., to-day, March 31, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of nominating an opposition ticket.

The Excelsior Fire Extinguisher Checks a Conflagration.

MOBILE, Ala., March 20, 1871.

Excelsior Fire Extinguisher Co., 92 Washington street, Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: I am gratified to state that one of the Excelsior Fire Extinguishers which we have at the Court House was the means of checking a conflagration after three buildings had been burned. The position was one which could not be reached with any other stream we had at hand. By operating from the third story window we were enabled to save the building with its entire stock of crockery, which had been already abandoned as lost.

A. M. GRANGER, Sheriff
Mobile County, Ala.

A CARD OF THANKS.

MOBILE, Ala.

I beg leave to return my sincere thanks to Captain A. M. Granger for his valuable aid with the Excelsior Fire Extinguisher, without which, in all probability, my store and stock would have been consumed.

JOHN ELLSWORTH.

Root & Cady.

As an indication of the growth of Chicago as a great music-publishing centre, it is a noteworthy fact that "The Prize for our Sunday Schools," published less than a year ago, by Root & Cady, has attained such a popularity that they now have to [illegible] "The Charm," by P. P. Bliss, which is to be issued by the same house, the 15th of next month, is pronounced by those who have examined the proof-sheets, so full of beautiful new hymns and music, that it hardly can fail to be the great selling new Sunday School singing-book of the season.

To Tax-Payers.

The State and county taxes are due, and the delinquent tax-payers should at once fulfil their obligations to pay, in order to escape the danger of having their lots sold for non-payment of taxes.

The office of the Collector of West Chicago is in Room No. 3 Yates' Building, corner of Canal and Randolph streets.

The South Side Collector has his office in the basement of No. 151 LaSalle street, and the North Side Collector in No. 31 North Clark street (hat and cap store).

The Georgian Bay Ship Canal.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, March 29.

The old fogies of the Canadian Parliament do not seem to be very deeply interested in the construction of the proposed Georgian Bay Ship Canal to permit first-class vessels to pass freely from Milwaukee and Chicago directly to tide-water at Montreal. The only answer, or rather, the greater portion of the speeches, so far as relates to its practical bearing, in reply to the address of Governor Bross, of Chicago, on behalf of the different Boards of Trade in the Northwest, favoring speedy action in the matter of constructing such canal, was, that Canada favored reciprocity, showing pretty conclusively that Canada is more intent upon endeavors to obtain a new treaty which shall give her every advantage, than she is upon reaping the rich harvest of an unlimited direct trade with the Northwest, which would be secured to her by the construction of this proposed canal. Buffalo is highly pleased at what it considers a cold reception of delegations, which is most natural. What Montreal would gain, Buffalo would lose, or, rather, the greater portion of what is still left to Buffalo from necessity. Canada, while she may be slow to perceive the advantages which the people of the West are willing to give her, will certainly accept them, sooner or later. The West has too much at stake to be easily baffled in this matter. No serious obstacles have been encountered, but if they had, they would be overcome in whatever shape they might be presented. New York has levied tribute upon the West so long and has been so supremely selfish in her exactions, that ere long she will find it too late to repair the damage she has done to her own interests. The people of the West prefer an American route for the shipment of their products; if this is denied them, they will seek a foreign route, or they will make that foreign route their own, if need be. If New York consults her own interest she will adopt such a liberal policy as will make the construction of the Georgian Bay, or any other Canadian canal route unnecessary. The West must and will have cheap freights, if it is possible to obtain them.

The St. Louis Bridge.

From the St. Louis Times, March 29.

The Illinois and St. Louis bridge—the greatest work of the kind in the world—the most gigantic undertaking of engineering in modern times—is placed beyond the possibility of failure, and stands, to-day, a recorded triumph. Yesterday afternoon the east abutment pier—that at the Illinois shore—rested on its world-enduring foundation—solid rock.

As it was pretty well known that the pier would reach the rock sometime yesterday afternoon, all who could procured passes to witness the final lowering of the tower of hewn stone. The pier and the surrounding boats, platform, and available grounds, were crowded with workmen and eager, speculative spectators, when at 4:15 o'clock, Superintendent McComas gave the word, the valves of the air-chamber were opened, and the compressed air rushed with deafening noise from the pipes. In five minutes the pier sunk suddenly about an inch, and, in the course of ten minutes more, falling about the same distance each time, touched the solid rock 109 feet and 8 inches below the surface of the water, the spectators gazing in wrapt wonder and astonishment the while, awe struck in contemplating the vastness and grandeur of the triumph. A cannon had been placed on each of the four piers, and, when the announcement that the rock had been reached was made, the guns boomed, flags were unfurled, the steam whistles blew, and the air was filled with deafening cheers. Each gun fired nine rounds, and the whistles blew for half an hour, at the end of which time amazement had given place to a sense of relief and quiet satisfaction, which manifested itself in hand-shaking and the exchange of congratulations.

To-day arrangements will be made for filling the caisson with concrete, and to-morrow the work will commence. In the course of a month it will be finished, and then new features in the progress of the Titanic enterprise will have to be recorded.

Effects of Laughing Gas—A Lady Rendered Insane.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 28.

A lady in Cumminsville, for the past two weeks, has been showing signs of insanity for several days. She would run her servant girl out of the house and threaten her with destruction occasionally. Her husband was a chair builder, and was the most affectionate and indulgent spouse toward his wife possible, but it was found necessary to have a lady living close by to attend to her and keep her company, for fear she might commit some serious injury. Yesterday it was found necessary to apply to the courts for a certificate of her insanity, and convey her to Longview. It required the combined strength of four men to put her in the carriage at Cumminsville, and she uttered the most heart-rending cries for her two children, whom she left behind. In her frantic efforts in the morning with her husband, who was trying to pacify her, she tore his shirt into shreds. It was a sad sight to witness this poor woman, who, only a few weeks ago, enjoyed the use of her reason, tied hand and foot in a close carriage, and taken to the institution at Carthage.

The insanity of the unfortunate lady is attributed to the use of laughing gas, which was administered to her, a few weeks ago, by a stupid dentist in this city, who extracted several of her teeth. She was of a very nervous temperament, and when it was found that the nitrous oxide had produced an injurious effect, a potion was administered to quiet her nerves, which, however, had no beneficial effect. Since that time she has been growing worse daily, and this, coupled with the fact that she had been troubled with the unsolicited attentions of certain religious fanatics, pressing her to join their church and have her children educated in the faith of their peculiar religion, no doubt caused her insanity.

THE SAULT CANAL.

How the Work Has Progressed During the Winter.

Sault Ste. Marie (March 9) Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

The work for the improvement of the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal was commenced under very unfavorable circumstances. The site chosen for the coffer-dam could not have been more disadvantageously situated, when we consider that the point to be gained in the laying of a dam in this canal is to avoid all leakage of water. They were, however, forced to place the dam where it now is for several reasons, of which I need mention only one, namely, the deepening of the canal above the dam. The bottom is too hard for dredge-work, and would have therefore caused immense expense to deepen it.

The dam is laid across the canal at the place known as the "bend," or "elbow," just below the end of the wood work on the south pier. Owing to the tremendous pressure on it, and to a slight rupture already experienced, cribs and walls of stone have been thrown up for further security.

The dam itself does not leak, but the difficulty lies in the banks of the canal, which are composed of rock and sandstone that are full of fissures and crevices, allowing the easy passage of water. This leakage could only be remedied by means of pumps, and before this could be properly worked considerable ice had collected in the bottom.

The slope wall has been removed as far down as the guard gate. The perpendicular part looks extremely ragged at present, sharp rocks project in every direction, but their danger to navigation will be overcome by means of a massive timber construction, instead of the stone wall that was previously contracted for.

The excavation is going on admirably, notwithstanding the great difficulty they have to meet with in the shape of ice some twenty inches in depth. The steam drills employed do very effective work for the blasting arrangement. Every blast tears up the sandstone for yards around, and gangs of men are on hand, who immediately shovel the loose stone into immense boxes, which are drawn by horses to two gigantic derricks situated on the banks. These derricks can dispose of 1,200 tons of rock per diem. They have excavated 1,100 feet of the bottom, 20 feet in width by 4 in depth. It must be remembered that the excavating commenced only at the latter end of February.

As has been noticed before, water is the only serious trouble they have met with; in fact, it has almost presented insurmountable obstacle in the shape of ice. As the work progressed the banks seemed to leak from all directions. Conduits have to be constructed along the walls; likewise a succession of small dams with pumps on them to keep away the water in certain localities. Pumps had to be sent for below. This is no slight undertaking, when we consider the circumstances connected with our means of transportation in winter. However, they have now the water under complete control by means of a system of pumps that it would take up too much space in your valuable paper to describe. The work is being urged on rapidly, and will continue so till the opening of navigation. The depth of water at the mouth of the canal has been increased four feet, making now an average depth of sixteen feet. This valuable work was performed by a dredge engaged for the purpose and peculiarly adapted for it.

Change in Marine Uniforms.

In accordance with an order issued from the Treasury Department, under date of the 15th inst., a change is to be made in the uniform of the United States Revenue Marine on the lakes and elsewhere. The new rig is thus described:

Captains—Full dress: A body coat of dark blue cloth, double-breasted, lined with black silk, cut "swallow-tail" style, two rows of buttons on the breast, seven in each row, four and a half inches apart; four small buttons on the cuffs; rolling collar, with an embroidered foul anchor, an oak leaf, and the letters "U. S. R. M." in old English characters; two plain gold epaulettes of the pattern prescribed for Lieutenant Commanders United States Navy. Blue or white vests (according to season), single-breasted. Pantaloons dark blue or white (according to season), having a black silk cord running down the outside seams. A small sword, double-edged blade, not less than 26 nor more than 29 inches long; dagger hilt, grip white, scabbard of black leather with mountings of yellow gilt; belt of black glazed or enamelled leather. Buttons of gilt, convex, with the following device on them: A Treasury shield surmounted by a foul anchor resting on a wreath, with the letters "U. S." divided by the shield. Cap of dark blue, with plain black ribbed silk band, one and a half inches wide; on the cap a foul anchor in gold embroidery, and the letters "U. S. R. M." The undress uniform will consist of dark blue straight sack coat, plain cuffs, collar ornaments the same as full dress; pantaloons the same except silk cord.

First Lieutenants—Dress and undress uniforms same as Captains, substituting two bars in collar ornaments, in place of an oak leaf.

Second Lieutenants—Same as First Lieutenants, minus one bar on collar.

Third Lieutenants—Same as Second Lieutenants, minus the bar on collar.

Engineers—Chief Engineers same as First Lieutenants, minus the epaulettes, and the collar ornaments will consist of a four bladed propeller wheel, the upper half surrounded by the letters, "U. S. R. M.," and two bars below the wheel, all in silver embroidery except the gold bars in centre of wheel. The First Assistant Engineers have one bar on collar, and the Second Assistants none.

The petty officers and crew will wear blue cloth jackets with nine revenue buttons on each lappel, three on the cuff, white shirts (in lieu of duck frocks with turn-over collar) and uniform vest. Masters-at-Arms will have a white shield on each sleeve. Coxswains will wear a single white foul anchor on each sleeve of frock above the elbow. Quartermasters will wear on the sleeve a single marine glass worked in white or blue sewing material according to the color of garment. Seamen will wear blue cloth jackets and trousers, or blue woollen frocks, caps without visor, with band of black, on which shall be the name of the vessel. In warm weather linen or duck frocks may be worn and blue or white trousers. Collars, seven inches deep, with square corners.

Officers are required to provide themselves with the above described uniform within six months.

The Princess Louise's Chaussure.

From the London American Messenger, March 11.

We saw, the other day, the boots and shoes forming part of the Princess' trousseau—just a short twelve dozen. They are now being exhibited by Mr. Sparkes Hall, of No. 308 Regent street, who has worked for four generations of the royal family—a proof that the Queen has always been satisfied with his work. The following is a copy of the royal order: Boots—Three pairs grain calf elastic balmorals, cut high; three pairs grain calf button boots, treble soles, cut high; three pairs kid button boots, strong double soles, cut high; three pairs kid elastic balmorals, strong double soles, cut high; six pairs kid elastic boots, double soles, sham buttoned, Oriental caps, patent; three pairs kid elastic boots, stout cork soles, cut high; three pairs kid button boots, stout cork soles, cut high; three pairs kid elastic boots, stout cork soles, usual height; three pairs kid button boots, stout cork soles, usual height. N. B.—All thick boots to have flannel socks. Six pairs kid elastic boots, stout double soles, Oriental caps; six pairs kid elastic boots; light double soles; six pairs kid elastic boots, with square toes; six pairs glove kid boots, three to button, and three elastic, single soles; six pairs bronze kid boots, three to button and three elastic, single soles; six pairs bronze kid boots, double soles, three to button and three elastic; six pairs white kid boots for evening wear, with rosettes of silk, satin, and kid; six pairs colored silk boots, six pairs elastic clogs, waterproof, three pairs riding boots; three pairs morocco boots, lined and trimmed with fur, for travelling. Shoes—Twelve pairs black kid shoes, double soles, light, high heels; six pairs bronze kid shoes, light, double soles; rich bronze rosettes; six pairs bronze kid shoes, light, double soles, with pale and dark blue rosettes; six pairs black silk shoes, with rich-colored ribbon rosettes; six pairs white satin shoes, with rich rosettes trimmed; six pairs white silk shoes, with rich corded ribbon rosettes and slides; twelve pairs dressing slippers, various colors. These all form a very pretty collection, and surely among them a lady, of however fastidious taste, ought to find some to suit her fancy.

—The New York *Herald* of March 27 says:

"About two years since, Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen presented the sum of $100,000, with a plot of land, for the purpose of founding an institution devoted to the advancement of the working classes of College Point. The Poppenhusen Institute was shortly afterward incorporated by the Legislature, and a handsome structure erected in the village. Within the building is a large hall, where lectures are given on subjects of interest to the workingmen and women; a free reading room, provided with all the prominent newspapers and magazines of the day; a suite of rooms, with a matron in attendance, who takes care of the children of mothers who are compelled to work during the day; a department where ladies and children can learn gratuitously to run sewing machines, and also to sew, knit, and crochet; a school for children, a department where drawing, painting, and music are taught; a library, billiard tables, smoking and gossiping hall. The kindergarten department is meeting with great success. During the past year the Board of Control found that they were likely to be cramped for funds unless they curtailed their expenses. This coming to the knowledge of the noble founder of the institute, he directed that, rather than have the usefulness of the institution jeopardized one iota, he would again aid it, and Friday evening, at the annual meeting, the board were agreeably surprised on receiving from Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen the second gift of $100,000. No institute on Long Island has now so large an endowment as the Poppenhusen Institute."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Orient Baking Powder—The most wholesome and economical in use. Ask your grocer for it. L. J. Hitz & Co., 341 State street, Chicago.

Cosmopolitan Pearlite, the Most elegant and harmless face tablet known. For the refined only. No vulgar preparation. Sold by druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and the best hair-dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, keeps the hair pure, free from scurf, and improves its texture.

Remove the Cause.—Costiveness, which produces serious and often fatal diseases, is removed by the use of Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills. See advertisement.

Look to Your Children.—Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of the magical effects of Mrs. Whitcomb's syrup for soothing children teething. It quickly relieves wind colic and griping in the bowels; gives tone and power to the entire system, and is a safe and speedy remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery, whether induced by teething or other causes. Price only 35 cents a bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

No More Mercury for Me! "Put them in the fire, my dear," was the advice of Mrs. Macarthy, to her son, a bilious and dyspeptic youth, who had just brought home another box of blue pills. "But what am I to take, then, mother?" said he. "Get a bottle of Plantation Bitters," she replied; "I'll guarantee it does you good." He did so; and then another, and another. With the third bottle, all his unpleasant symptoms vanished. In a letter to a young friend he relates this anecdote, and winds up with "No more mercury for me!"

Phalon's New Perfume. "I Love you." "I love you." "I love you." "I love you." "I love you." "I love you." The most lasting perfume. The most fragrant bouquet. The sweetest of perfumes.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the skin. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Burnett's superior extracts of lemon, vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest, and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & CO., New York.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its efficacy is certified to by druggists generally.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Lundborg's Cologne is the best Perfume in the world. Has rare delicacy and strength. Price reasonable. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

SCHAEFER—On the 29th inst., Miss Barbara Schaefer.

Funeral takes place at 2 p. m. to-day, from No. 1554 South Halsted-st.

BELL—Lottie E. Bell, daughter of James Bell, of Chicago, at her father's residence, near Winooka, on the 20th inst., aged 19 years, 11 months and 26 days.

McNULTY—At her residence, No. 62 Sampson-st., Mrs. Mary McNulty.

Funeral to-day (by cars) to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARROLL—In this city, at his residence 789 Michigan-av., on Thursday, March 30, Charles R. Carroll.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

FOSS—Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, Hariet D., wife of Hon. R. H. Foss, in her 49th year.

Funeral Sunday, April 2, at 1½ o'clock, from residence, 652 West Monroe-st. Friends courteously invited to attend.

LAKIN—Mr. Frank Lakin, husband of Mrs. Polly Florence, of McVicker's Theatre, March 30, of consumption.

KOHN—In this city, Abraham Kohn, aged 52 years. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 823 Wabash-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By BLANCHARD & RUSSELL.

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

By Blanchard & Russell

On Monday Next, at Noon.

25x80 feet, west front, on North Clark-st., adjoining Hamilton Block, near the bridge.

27x100 feet on Illinois-st., between North State and Dearborn, with improvements. A good residence and a large brick warehouse.

We urge the attention of capitalists to these pieces of property, which will be sold for cash.

673 South Jefferson-st., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., cottage house with lot 25x110.

16 lots in Block 2, Johnson's Subdivision. These lots are four blocks from Humboldt Park, two from Milwaukee-av., and one and a half from Western-av.

All who wish cheap residence lots, or to invest small amounts, will find this a good opportunity.

These lots must be sold for cash.

The sale will commence promptly at noon, Monday, April 3, in Honore Block, opposite the Post Office.

BLANCHARD & RUSSELL,
Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, 173 Dearborn-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY At Auction,

On the Premises, next Tuesday, April 4.

No. 1 will be sold at 10 a. m. No. 2 will be sold at 11 a. m. No. 3 will be sold at 11½ a. m. No. 4 will be sold at 12 m.

1. 171 Peoria-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. Lot 25x125, to a 16 foot alley. Brick residence, fronts east; two stories and basement; 12 rooms, halls, closets, &c.; marble mantles and washstands, and all first-class modern improvements; is finished in butternut and black walnut. A good barn in rear. This property is in a good neighborhood; is one-half block from Van Buren Street Railway, and 15 minutes' walk from the Post Office. Mortgaged for $3,000. Will be sold with or without furniture.

2. 181 Monroe-st., three doors east of Halsted. Two-story frame house, fronting south. Contains 7 rooms. Cottage in rear fronting on Schoolst. Leased lot, 25x150. Lease runs 6 years, free from taxes.

3. 173½ and 175 West Monroe-st., 6 doors east of Halsted. Double two-story house, 6 rooms each. Dwelling in rear on School-st. Leased lot, 40x150. Lease runs 6 years, free from taxes.

4. 94 South Halsted, south of Madison-st. Cottage of 7 rooms, and shed in same site on alley in rear. Leased lot, 25x150. Lease runs 8¼ years, free from taxes.

The above property will be sold with or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his property.

We think the leases mentioned are desirable, and advise buyers, especially our customers, to attend the sale, which will commence promptly at 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, on the steps of 171 South Peoria-st.

BLANCHARD & RUSSELL,
Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, 173 Dearborn-st.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DIAMONDS,

Gold and Silver Watches, Coin Silver Spoons, Gold Chains and Fine Gold Jewelry, Plated Spoons and Forks,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday, March 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

44 BOXES MARBLE

AT AUCTION this day (March 31), at 2 o'clock p. m., at Gibson, Chase & Co.'s warehouse, 98 Market-st. By order of the Board of Public Works.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household Goods, Carpets, Etc.,

AT AUCTION, on Saturday, April 1, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers.

NO. 171 CALUMET-AV.

Elegant Furniture, Pianoforte &c.

AT AUCTION, ON

Tuesday, April 4, at 10 o'clock,

At Marble-Front Dwelling, 171 Calumet-av.

The Furniture consists of Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Sets, rich Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Paintings, Kitchen Furniture, etc. Seven-Octave Pianoforte, Rosewood Case, made by Knauer, of Chicago. The above Furniture has been in use but a short time, and is in excellent order.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. K. PORTER & CO.

LARGE AND VALUABLE ESTATE,

On Sargent's Wharf, BOSTON, Mass., known as the Calcutta Linseed Oil Works. Machinery, Patent Right, &c.

On MONDAY, April 10, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, will be sold the estate Nos. 5, 6, and 7 Sargent's Wharf, comprising 6,780 square feet of land, and a large and very substantial brick building.

The lot measures 64½ feet front on Sargent's Wharf by 100 feet in depth.

The building measures 63½x106 feet, and has a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels of linseed, and contains iron tanks that will hold 75,000 gallons of oil. The machinery is of the most approved description, is nearly new, and in fine order, having been recently remodelled. The engine is a Corliss of eighty-horse power, sufficient for crushing 5,000 bushels of linseed per week. The mill is now in fine working order and is running to its full capacity. A valuable patent right known as the "Patent arrangement of valves on hydraulic pumps," is also included.

The dock has recently been dredged, so that now opposite the building there are ten feet of water at low tide.

The location of the property is very desirable, and being at deep water is particularly well adapted for warehouse or manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale easy.

Possession given when required.

$1,000 to be paid down at the time of sale.

For further information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 8 Court-st., or to ALEX. S. PORTER, 27 State-st., Boston, Mass.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE

Of every description, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Hat Trees, Chairs, Extension Tables, Crockery, Carpets, 60 Lounges, 50 Whatnots, 75 Centre Tables, 50 Mattresses, 30 Marble-Top Tables, 400 pair Gilt Window Shades,

DUPLEX MIRRORS,

Suitable for merchant tailors, chambers, and bureaus,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 1, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE

OF

Marble and Wood-Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets in Brocatelle, Silk Terry, Hair Cloth and Wool Reps, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Book Cases, Etageres, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, &c.

Goods all warranted, and made by same manufacturers as any dealer in Chicago sells. To be sold

Friday, March 31, at 10 o'clock.

Also, Second-Hand Furniture, Body Brussels, Velvet, and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, Bedding, etc.

We sell through the week new Furniture for manufacturers at private sale, and by auction every Friday.

COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers, and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents,
42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

Of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

Mattresses, Pianos, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 1, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

At our salesrooms, 28 and 30 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By THAYER, CURRY & CO.

No. 198 West Madison-st.,

Fine Parlor, Bed, Dining-Room, and Kitchen

FURNITURE

BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS,

Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, Gas Fixtures, &c.,

Being the entire contents of residence No. 198 West Madison-st.

AT AUCTION,

This Day, March 31, at 9 1-2 a. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

Thursday and Friday Evenings, March 30 and 31, 1871,

THE

CHICAGO ORATORIO SOCIETY,

Consisting of a Chorus of 300 of the leading Singers of Chicago, will give two performances of Mendelssohn's Masterpiece, the Oratorio of

ELIJAH,

Assisted by the following Solo talent: Mrs. Imogene Brown, Soprano; Miss Lizzie Farrell, Contralto; Mr. Alex. Bischoff, Tenor; Mr. Thos. Goodwillie, Bass; Mr. Dudley Buck, Organist for the Society.

The management respectfully announces to the Chicago public, that this Oratorio will be produced in a manner unexcelled by any organization in the Union. In addition to a complete Orchestra, there will be, for the first time in the West, the ORGAN accompaniment, and it is noteworthy that it will be given entirely by our home singers—a feature which, it is confidently hoped, will enlist the interest and patronage of all lovers of Oratorio.

HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the hall, on and after Wednesday morning, 29th inst. Prices of admission: First floor, with reserved seats, $1; balcony, with reserved seats, $1.50; gallery, 50c; reserved seats in gallery, 75c.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

The Most Complete and Powerful Comedy Combination in the Country.

Thursday Evening, March 31, benefit of

MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM,

Commencing with the comic operetta,

MEPHISTO'S MISSION,

To be followed by the Military Comedy Drama,

THE LANCERS.

Grand Lancers Matinee on Saturday at 2 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday, Benefit and last performance but two of

JOSEPH MURPHY,

Who will appear in Fred. G. Maeder's Drama, of

HELP.

New Songs, New Acts, New Specialties—Irish, Dutch, and Ethiopian. Rearrangement of the sketches in DEUTSCHERLAND. Murphy's Music Lesson—Solos on peculiar instruments, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Next week the Popular Tragedian, Mr. FRANK MAYO.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN……….Proprietor and Manager.

Friday and Saturday evenings, and Saturday Matinee, last performance of the spectacular drama,

MAZEPPA.

Or the Wild Horse of Tartary.

The GREAT SANYEAH as MAZEPPA.

To commence with the Silent Woman.

Monday—Another great novelty—THE FRENCH SPY ON HORSEBACK.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS

The mysterious and wonderful

ANTHROPOGLOSSUS.

First week of the very laughable burlesque sketch, the BLACK SHOEMAKER.

NECK AND NECK; OR, THE FATE OF SNYDER.

BOB HART'S STUMP SPEECH.

BALL'S INIMITABLE BANJO SOLO.

Last week positively of

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

MONDAY, April 3, Benefit of BOB HART. Nearly ready, THE CENTURY PLANT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

89 South Clark-st.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

PIT I PAT

SCREAMING COMEDY
A NEW PANTOMIME.
A NEW FIRST PART.
A new Song and Dance.
IL TROVATORE.

Unsworth, Eugene, Rice, Mulligan, Johnson, Powers, Campbell.

Look out for the great sensation, CINDERELLA.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

66 ADAMS-ST.,

Opens daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and during the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 7 to 9 o'clock. A fine collection of

OIL PAINTINGS

Constantly on hand.

BUNNER'S COLORADO

Just received. Admission, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Monday, March 27, Second Week of

PROF. MARTIN.

100 PRESENTS 100

Given away every night. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

GRAND MATINEE Saturday afternoon. Every child will receive a present. Admission, 25 cents, to all parts of the house.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES, 439 AND 441 Belden-av.—10 rooms each. Also, 888 North Clark-st., 8 rooms. D. WILLIAMS, 154 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, COMpletely furnished, for one year to a private family. Apply on the premises, 308 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av., near Hubbard-court, to a first-class tenant; will not be let for a boarding house. MEAD & COE, 134 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble front house No. 126 State-st., near Madison—24x120 feet. Apply to the owner, J. J. SCHWARZ, in basement.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 643 WEBster-av. (formerly Asylum Place.) opposite Lincoln Park, two-stories and basement, large grounds nicely improved. This is a choice and beautiful home, in one of the most attractive locations in the city. Apply to O. BENSON, Lincoln Park, and on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame dwelling 1069 Wabash-av., at $55 per month, and 136 and 138 Twenty-fourth-st., at $50 per month each. Inquire at 104 State-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM MAY 1 to November 1, to a responsible party without children. House 388 West Washington-st., near Sangamon. Inquire [illegible].

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT—ONE OF five new cottages on Wentworth-av., just south of Thirty-first-st.; price, $28. 163 LaSalle-st. C. J. ADAMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; all modern improvements and barn. Rent $1,200. Apply to JOHN B. ROBERTS, 2 Portland Block.

TO RENT—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble-front houses, with good brick barn; south front; two blocks north of Union Park. Rent low to satisfactory tenants. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE IN THE BLOCK OF FOUR MARble front dwellings on Eldridge-court, between Michigan and Wabash-avs. Possession April 1 or May 1; rent $1,000 a year. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, ONE IN THE BLOCK of four marble-front dwellings on North LaSalle-st., between Chestnut and Oak-sts.; rent $1,000 each. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 9 ROOMS ON LAKE Shore drive, $25 per month; and I can sell you cottages and lots in the city and suburbs for $50 to $75 per month, and thus your rent will nearly pay for your home. EDMUND G. STILES, 100 Washington-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NICE HOUSE OF 13 rooms, modern improvements, centrally located, on South Side. S. S. JONES, Room 19, 189 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, lake water, cisterns, barn, 90 Seymour-st., near horse cars. $25 a month. Possession now, or May 1. S. M. BOOTH, Room 4, No. 186 Dearborn-st., or 90 Seymour-st.

TO RENT—GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE, with all modern improvements, suitable for small family, located on Michigan-av. near Eighteenth-st., or Indiana-av. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 100 DEARBORN-ST., with bank vault.

Store No. 75 Washington-st., with vault.

Offices, with bank vaults, in new building, No. 56 and 57 Washington-st., near Clark.

Offices and rooms in the Portland Block.

Offices on second floor of building No. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

Room, 25x80 feet, on second floor, well lighted, and suitable for printing office.

Rooms on fourth and fifth floors, 20x80 feet each; suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to T. LYMAN, Room 4 Portland Block.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN TRIBune FIRE-PROOF Building. Apply to W. C. DOW, 114 LaSalle-st., or at Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE—Nos. 11 AND 13 LAKE-ST.; marble front. Also, No. 138 Dearborn-st. Also, front office. Inquire of S. B. COBB.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS IRON FRONT brick store, 22x80, near the depot, in the live water-power town of Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa. Also, hotel, that has a good reputation and located in a thriving town for rent or sale. Inquire of W. B. PERKIN, Nashua, Iowa. Valuable information can be given also by calling on or addressing JOHN YORK, 289 West Twelfth-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE LARGE HALL, No. 178 Wabash-av.; size 40x125 feet, next building south of the Maison Doree, now occupied by Pennoyer & Co.'s Original Novelty Carriage Works. Apply to BROWN BROTHERS, 220 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES—NO. 142 LAKE-ST., BEtween Clark and LaSalle; No. 165 Clark-st., with basement, marble front, opposite Arcade Building. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, in one of the best localities on the West Side. Suitable for any business. Address Drawer 6127, Chicago.

TO RENT—THE WEST SIDE SKATING RINK Building. Apply to T. LYMAN, Room 4 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—OFFICES IN NO. 90, and loft in No. 88 Washington-st. Inquire of GODKINS & ROBERTS, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE-ROOM 12 SOUTH WATER-st., 20x150 feet, with or without four floors above.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY BASEMENT, suitable for manufacturing. Railroad and switch by side of building. Possession at once. Also loft. Apply to MEACHAM, LOCKWOOD & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., or L. HODIES, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORE NO. 51 LaSalle-st. Will be rented as a whole or separately; rent reasonable. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A WAREHOUSE IN REAR OF 15, 17, 19, and 21 LaSalle-st.; stores 15 and 17 do.; also, 13 and 15 Canal-st., and lofts and 30 rooms. S. W. SEA, 21 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A STORE, 4 CUSTOM HOUSE-PLACE; also office, No. 12 on second floor, Lombard Block. Apply to JOHN K. MILLER, No. 9 Custom House-place.

TO RENT—A STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 22 Franklin-st., first store south of Lake-st.; rent, $65 per month. Apply to W. TREGRAVEN, 221 Lake-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR, 40x80, and part of 4th-floor in building northeast corner of State-st. and Eldridge-court, suitable for manufacturing purposes. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SHOP AND FOUNDRY, CORNER OF Canal and Monroe-sts. Shop, four-story brick, 40x100 feet, windows on each side. Strong floors, with steam hoists, suitable for heavy work. Foundry, 50x100 feet, one of the most desirable in the city. Shop floors and foundry to rent separately, with or without power. Address GEO. W. PERRY & CO., 159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, BASEMENT, and third story, No. 146 Lake-st. Immediate possession. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, NEAR HAMLIN'S STORE, an earring, enamel and gilt. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Third National Bank.

LOST—ON DEARBORN-ST., NEAR TRIBUNE office, a lady's gold hunting watch (patent lever), marked H. W. W. G. F. [illegible]. A suitable reward will be paid for the delivery of the same to WASHINGTON LIBBEY, St. James Hotel.

LOST—ON WESTERN-AV., NORTH OF LAKE-st., on Tuesday, a gold chain, with slide. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at 604 West Madison-st.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING-CASE watch, between North Side and McVicker's theatre. Anyone returning same to Tribune office will be rewarded.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $6,000, IN an old-established and legitimate manufacturing business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Address H, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH CAPital, in a business paying 150 per cent profit. Address D B, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME MEANS and at liberty to travel; can secure a position to make $500 a month in an honorable and permanent business. W. S. GARRISON, 149 LaSalle-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY FELTMAN,

Office 138 LaSalle-st.

Grand opening sale for the month of April on Monday next. Elegant and good household furniture of 16 rooms, consisting in part of carpets, oil cloths, hair and feather beds, etc. Full particulars of this sale will be given in due time.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE-FRONTS ON WASHington-st., near Union Park. Best house on West Side.

House and lot, corner Van Buren and Loomis-sts.

House and lot, corner Robey and Randolph-sts.

House and lot, 18 Park-av.

[illegible] corner Paulina and Harrison-sts.

[illegible] corner Tyler and Hoyne-sts.

[illegible] Randolph-st., east of park.

[illegible] Van Buren-st., east of Loomis.

[illegible] corner Washington-av. and Paulina-st.

[illegible] corner Hoyne-st. and Park-av.

House and lot, 617 West Washington-st.

[illegible] Aberdeen and Jackson-sts.

[illegible] Walnut-st.

Lots on Monroe-st.

[illegible] corner Fulton-st. and St. John's-place.

[illegible] West Monroe-st. House and lot.

[illegible] West Washington-st.

Brick house, and lot 100x120 ft., corner Curtis and West Washington-sts.

Brick buildings, and lot 80x103 ft., corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

Property, improved and unimproved, for sale in all parts of the West Division, houses to rent, rents collected, &c.

D. COLE & SON,
Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—

[illegible] Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., house and lot; $[illegible].

Twenty-seventh-st., near Hanover-st., house and lot; $[illegible].

Seymour-st., between Lake and Fulton, house and lot; $[illegible].

Western-av., north of Lake, house and lot; $1,500.

Robey-st., near Jackson, house and lot; $1,500.

Washington-av., near Leavitt, house and lot; $[illegible].

Desplaines, near station, large garden, house and lot; $[illegible].

Western-av., near Lake, lot 25x126; $1,500.

Nine suburban residence lots, 45 minutes' ride; $300.

Business corner near depot; $[illegible].

Cottage, Washington-st., near Lincoln, 30 years' lease; $1,[illegible].

EDMUND G. STILES,
100 Washington-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 29 KRAMER-st., close to Clinton-st. cars. Lot 25x75; house two-story, 25x60, 7½-foot basement, 13 rooms and 4 closets, 15-foot ceilings, water up and down stairs; new, inside one year; all in good condition. Price, $5,000. Terms half cash down, balance on time. This is a decided bargain. Furniture will be sold with house if desired. For particulars apply to H. W. MORSE & CO., 86 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—

NORTH DEARBORN-ST., south of Maple—A very nice cottage, with brick and stone basement and barn; lot, 25x150; $10,000.

NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—A fine 3-story and basement stone-front house in choice location.

NORTH LA SALLE-ST., south of Chicago-av.—A snug house and lot offered low.

NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—A lot in good neighborhood, 40x100, south of Division-st.

NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—A choice corner, 50x150, north of Division-st. Terms easy; would exchange for a good house not far from that location.

WILLOW-ST., near Newberry School—25x150 to alley. Cheap.

HARDING'S SUBDIVISION—5 acres near Western city limits. Easy terms.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE CONtaining 6 rooms, lot 25x125 feet, 660 Washington-av., near Lincoln-st. Price $3,000; terms, $300 down, balance in nine semi-annual payments of $300 each, interest 8 per cent, payable semi-annually. Inquire of the owner, next house east.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE THAT valuable property, 80 by 187¼ feet, on the northeast corner of Wells and Madison-sts., belonging to the estate of Amos Kendall, late of Washington, D. C. The executors, desirous of closing up the estate, will dispose of the above property on favorable terms. Address WM. STICKNEY, Washington City, D. C.

FOR SALE—TWO FIVE ACRE BLOCKS, ONE and two, on Ogden-av., in Harding's Subdivision, very near the Parks and Boulevards, at a bargain, by J. H. DUNHAM, 6 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE LOTS ON nearly all the streets between Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth, and between State-st. and Wallace-st. Several hundred lots at low prices. Title perfect. Terms—A small payment down, and the remainder, four years, at 8 per cent; or five years at 8 per cent; or six years, at 7 per cent; or seven years, at 8 per cent; or eight years, at 8 per cent; or nine years, at 10 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, ON NORTH SIDE, with 60 ft of ground—a corner; cheap, $14,000.

Centre-av.—Two-story house, 30 ft lot, large barn, &c.; only $5,500.

Prairie-av.—Marble front house, south of Twenty-sixth-st., east front; $11,000.

South Park-av.—Cottage house, 25 ft lot; cheap.

Indiana-st.—Good two-story house, and 25 ft lot, near Carpenter-st.; only $7,500.

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO.,
86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., 50x125, NEAR California-av., only $1,700.

Wilcox-st., 50x128, near Campbell-av., for $2,000; easy terms.

West Washington-st., 40 feet, south front, near Union Park.

5 acres fronting boulevard and park, with park assessments all paid. Cheap.

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—THE SOUTHeast corner of Van Buren and Sangamon-sts., having a frontage of 125 on Van Buren and 100 on Sangamon, with the buildings thereon. This property will soon be desirable for business purposes, and is offered at an extremely low price. ABBOTT, FAKE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 10 METROPOLitan Block—3-story and basement house, with lot 25x150 feet, on Jackson-st., near Reuben-st. Will be sold at a bargain.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR WASHINGton City property, five acres, near Chicago. (North Side), a few blocks from the lake. PHILIP MYERS, 234 West Monroe-st., or 11 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 10 METROPOLitan Block—Lots on Marshfield-st., near Harrison, on long time and small cash payments, to parties who will build.

Lots on Belmont-av., near dummy road and lake shore, in Lake View, on same terms.

FOR SALE—CORNER CATHARINE AND Stewart-avs., large brick building and lot 50x125 feet, suitable for brewery or manufacturing. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, 3-story and basement, in complete order, on West Adams-st., near Jefferson Park. Lot 22x125 feet. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—3-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms, brick basement, water and gas, and lot 20x125 feet, on Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CALUMET—119x125 FEET ON CALumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., with or without buildings; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 808 Wabash-av.

The two marble front houses, Nos. 828 and 830 Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st.

A frame house No. 324 Calumet-av., with 25 feet of ground. Price, $[illegible]. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON Wabash-av., fronts east, 13 rooms, barn, &c., &c.; price, $16,000. Room 11, 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 128 WEST Jackson-st. Price, $7,500. Also cottage and lot No. 92 North Franklin-st. Price, $3,600; and house and lot No. 129 West Kinzie-st. Price, $6,000. S. H. CUMMINGS, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—AT A SACRIFICE, HOYNE-ST., 2-story brick basement house, 135 Hoyne-st., northwest corner Jackson, 11 rooms (beside basement); water and gas; good barn; lot 25x126 ft. This property is offered at a bargain. [illegible]

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTYsixth-st., east front, stylish brick house, furnace, range, barn, lot 27x150. Call this week for a bargain. D. W. STORRS, 28 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st., at a sacrifice, if taken at once. Apply to owner, B. W. ROOT, 136 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS, NEAR HALSTED—House 14 rooms; lot, 25x150; price, only $7,000. Title perfect. CLYDESDALE, 104 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET, CALUMET-AV. AND Fifty-first-st., at a decided bargain; 100 feet, Woodlawn, at Fifty-second-st., cheap; 1 acre, Woodlawn, at Fifty-sixth-st.; 40 feet, State, near Polk-st.; 336 feet on Halsted-st., near Thirty-seventh-st., east front; lots, Paulina, near Milwaukee-av. B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, BUSINESS, AND acre property in all parts of the city. See our list. Cannot advertise all. 200 or 500 feet corner Grove and Fifty-fifth-st. Great bargain. MILLER & BIGDON, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, AT A GREAT BARgain. Nos. 32 and 34 Walnut-st. JOHN F. STARR, 124 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ONLY $[illegible]—A BARGAIN—COTtage house 182 South Green-st., with lease of lot, one block from Halsted and Van Buren-st. cars. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—$3,146 CASH WILL BUY 27½ FEET on Prairie-av., south of Thirty-first-st. This is $15 less per front foot than property on block south sold for on the 7th of this month. Title perfect. COSGROVE & ADAMS, Room 1, Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 10 METROPOLitan Block—25x125 on Marshfield-st., near Harrison-st.; $1,350.

50 feet, corner of Robey and Tyler-st.—$60.

Lots on Indiana-st., near Hoyne-st.

Three lots on Fries-st., between Reuben and Paulina—$550 each.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st., east front, 25x170 feet to alley, at a bargain. Terms, $3,500 cash, and assumption of mortgage for balance, without interest. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—99 YEARS' LEASE of lot adjoining Michigan-av. Hotel. The best lease ever offered. Price, $3,500 only, if taken immediately. No re-appraisals during entire term, privilege of purchase, &c. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTHEAST corner Twenty ninth-st., 50x161 feet, at a low price, and on reasonable easy terms, for 3 days only. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—TEN LOTS ON Indiana-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-AV.—FIVE LOTS ON Centre-av., between Twenty-second and Clayton-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FOUR lots, each 25x178 feet on north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST.—A TWO-STORY FRAME house of 7 rooms; closets, gas, water, sewerage, and lot. No. 625 West Adams-st. Price, $4,000; portion on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement brick house of 12 rooms: all modern improvements; range and furnace; good brick barn, and lot 26x126 feet, southwest corner of Washington and Wood-sts. Nicolson pavement this spring. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIXTH AND BUTLER-sts.—lot southwest corner of Twenty-sixth and Butler-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AVENUE LOTS ON EASY TERMS—Indiana-av., 166 feet, near Fifty-seventh-st., west front.

Prairie-av., 332 feet, near Fifty-seventh-st., east and west front.

Calumet-av., 332 feet, near Fifty-seventh-st., east and west front.

South Park, 166 feet, fronting east on South Park.

We can offer the above desirable avenue lots for a few days, in parcels of 166 feet, on very easy terms, at a low price. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTYninth-st. 30 feet full depth, at the very low price of $200 per foot. The only lot in the block at that price.

Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., very choice lot for improvement. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No 1 Metropolitan Block.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY next at half-past 10 o'clock, of Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Express Wagons and Harness. Both buyers and sellers will find it to their interest to attend this sale at the Great Western Horse and Carriage Mart, 41, 43 and 45 East Randolph-st. FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

FOR SALE—THE HORSE AND TOP BUGGY OF the undersigned. The horse is well known as "Billy," late the property of J. W. Pottle & Co., and the buggy one of the first-class Portland make; will be sold low for cash. HARRIS, DENSMORE & CO.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTYeighth-st.—Elegant brick residence, French roof, 14 rooms; modern improvements, barn; all in fine repair, and offered at a great bargain. D. W. STORRS, No. 27 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTYfifth-st., east front—Elegant octagon marble front, to be completed about May 1, with every convenience. Call and see plans. D. W. STORRS, Real Estate Agent, No. 27 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER, WABASH-AV. The northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Forty-seventh-st. (Kenwood.) 125x161 feet. Price only $60 per foot; one-third cash; balance upon part of purchase money; $75 per foot has been refused for the corresponding corner on State-st. This property is evidently advancing and must soon leave present figures for the speculative. Now is the time to secure a first-class investment in property that can only move in one direction, and that in favor of the buyer. There is not a more desirable corner on any of the avenues south of the city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—NOS. 85 AND 87 STANTON-AV., lot 36x125, east front, two good houses and barn; a good bargain. Reason for selling, going West. EDWARDS & DEVOL, 117 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—50 FEET, corner lot, east front, the most desirable lot on the street for improvement. North Dearborn-st., corner Huron; fine brick house, lot, and brick barn. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED TO RENT.

ON NORTH SIDE, A HOUSE WITH FROM 7 TO 9 rooms, gas, bath room, &c., in good repair; good location. Address C. F. LOCKHART, 54 Lake-st.

PART OF AN OFFICE, OR DESK ROOM, near the Board of Trade. State location and terms, with or without desk. Address GRAIN, Tribune office.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, ONE WELL FURNISHED, the other at least 18 feet long, for parlor billiard table. Would prefer without board, but parties may answer who can furnish it. Please give full particulars—front or back rooms, lot or second floors, terms, &c. Address GENT AND WIFE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH TEN OR TWELVE rooms, with large yard or grounds attached, on West Side, at a reasonable price. Should be conveniently situated, and have a barn on the premises. Best of references given. Address DE FOREST, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAM MAYNARD Clairvoyant Mediums, 121 Jackson-st.

GREAT LONDON CLAIRVOYANT, DOCTRESS and medium, excels all others: gives advice in love, law, and monetary affairs. 282 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY L. A. GILBERT, 89 LASALLE-st.

Choice lots at Hyde Park, near depot.

Choice lots at Kenwood, near depot.

Choice lots at Englewood, near depot.

Choice lots at Cleaverville.

Choice lots at R. I. car-works.

Choice lots at Michigan Southern car works.

Choice lots on State-st., and, in fact, in all the suburbs around Chicago, cheap for cash and time; also several fruit and other farms for sale or exchange for improved property.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS AT EDGEWOOD, two miles below Englewood, and directly at the station, with frontage on Vincennes-av.; all 25 feet above Chicago. Terms, $6 to $8 per front foot, on weekly, monthly, or annual payments. No money down to parties who will build. Vincennes-av. and Halsted-st. graded through the ground. Free transportation to parties desiring to examine. Be early and get the gr and before speculators absorb them. FRANCIS W. CORBY, or W. O. COLE, Real Estate Agents, 198 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET A freehold new cottage home at cost, near Kenwood, on leased ground, paying a ground rent; lessee having the option to take the title at the ground rent at date of lease, at certain fixed periods during 10 years, length of the lease, without revaluation, which is equivalent to loaning a person money to buy him a home at 6 per cent. J. H. DUNHAM, 4 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PARK SIDE AT PRICES and terms which will enable every person of moderate means to obtain homesteads. Payments, $15 monthly without interest. Park Side is a new station on the Illinois Central Railroad, reached by all Hyde Park trains, and is half a mile nearer the city than the new Watch Factory, which will be commenced in April. For purchase of lots or for further information inquire at No. 30 Madison-st., or at the office of GEO. W. WAITE & CO., Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—THE HIGHEST land and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago; very choice lots at $200 per acre; also, a variety of cottages on easy terms of payment. Take the Hinsdale train at 1:45 p. m., and I will show you the property; or, inquire at 61 Dearborn-st., from 10 to 1. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—LARGE GOTHIC HOUSE, WITH about one acre. Beautifully situated; close to station; good school and churches; only thirty minutes' ride from city. Small payment in cash; long time for balance; or would exchange for improved farm. Inquire of C. F. CHILSON, 167 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT HINSDALE. BEAUtiful building site. Will sell five acres separately. Apply to GEO. H. SIDWELL, 364 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10 BEAUTIFUL grove lots at Englewood, $250. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 10 METROPOLitan Block—20 acres near Thornton Station; house and lot worth $2,000 taken in part payment.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—A NICE TWO-STORY Gothic cottage, with handsome corner lot 60x165, two blocks from the depot, near the lake; also a good two-story cottage near the above, on lot 50x165. Both offered low and on easy terms. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st., Phoenix Building.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEARLY HALF an acre of ground (on corner) fronting on a beautiful avenue 100 feet wide, with a good house (with high ceilings) containing 8 large rooms, 6 closets, pantries, &c.; water in house, dry cellar and basement; large bay window, with southern exposure. Barn, 18x24. Price $7,500; ⅓ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent interest. The property is centrally located, convenient to schools and churches, and only three blocks from Lake Michigan. Call at Room 1 Major Block, or branch office, Evanston. COSGROVE & ADAMS.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LARGE LOTS AT OAK Park and Harlem. Excursionists going to Maywood this week will find it to their advantage to notice these places. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 12, 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, THE FINEST LOTS around Chicago. The slightest investigation will convince any man that now is the time to purchase, as the improvements now going on will double the value in one year; 30 minutes by steam, 6 miles; 14 trains per day; good water, ground 28 feet above the city. A good neighborhood, free from the contaminating influences of bad society. W. E. WOODBURY, 163 Washington-st., basement.

MAYWOOD—SQUARE 4, WHICH HAS BEEN advertised heretofore in the name of Wm. Phinney, as at Maywood, is in Smith's Addition to Maywood. Said Addition is not under the control of the Maywood Company, and has not yet been drained and graded the Maywood property. W. L. ROGERS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"Square 4," which has been advertised heretofore in the name of Wm. Phinney, as at Maywood, is in Smith's Addition to Maywood. Said Addition is not under the control of the Maywood Company, and has not yet been drained and graded the Maywood property. W. L. ROGERS.

"Square 4," mentioned in the above advertisement, was never advertised by me, and my name has been used (in the above connection) without my knowledge or consent. WM. PHINNEY.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF Waukegan, 6 dwellings, ranging from $800 to $1,800. Nine finely located houses, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000; 6 large choice dwellings, with location unsurpassed, ranging from $3,000 to $10,000. Nearly all of the above mentioned property has a fine lake view, large gardens, choice fruit, water, cellars, &c.; and can be purchased at decided bargains and on favorable terms. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, Real Estate Agent, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 300 acres, 80 rods from the station, good buildings, large orchard, living water and good timber. Address B. A. READ, Lodi Station, Illinois.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, 60 MILES FROM Chicago, with a large amount of fruit, consisting of 2,800 Richmond cherry, 2,500 choice variety of grapes, 2,000 apple trees, 5,000 apple trees in rows, and a large amount of small fruit, and a good plum orchard, very cheap, for a few days. WHIPPLE & SITZER, 4 and 5 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—FARM—320 ACRES, NEAR OMAHA, Neb.; splendidly located, highly improved, and combining every advantage and convenience for stock or grain raising; terms easy. Address E W M, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE STOCK FARM—380 ACRES, within 50 miles of city, finely situated near railroad and water shipping point. Would take a desirable piece of Chicago property in part payment. EDMUND G. STILES, 100 Washington-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 14 acres, 10 miles from Chicago and 1 mile from Norwood Park. Great variety of fruit. Price, $2,800; easy terms. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 12, 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—320-ACRE FARM, TWO HOURS' ride from Chicago. House, 20 acres timber, orchard, &c. Price $30 per acre. (120) CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—320-ACRE FARM, TWO HOURS' ride out; fine house, good barns, orchard, &c. $40 per acre. (163) CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO BUY A HOUSE WORTH ABOUT $12,000, south of Twenty-second-st., or near Union Park, to pay part cash and part in Iowa lands, well situated and on railway. Apply to J S B, 322 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT ON monthly payments on South Side, east of State-st., preferred. Address W J S, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 FEET ON PARK OR WARREN-av., east of Hoyne; prefer to buy from owners. State price; no attention paid. Address CASH, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEED OATS—NORWAYS. W. B. STANNARD, 87 Market-st.

FOR SALE—VESSEL OF 225,000 CAPACITY, IN good order and ready for use; cheap for cash or will exchange good real estate; farm preferred. A. P. HOLMES, 44 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FIRST-CLASS VELOCIpede, cheap. CLYDESDALE, 104 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO SPLENDID show cases, walnut counter, shelving, and an oak secretary. 129 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER good property, $5,000 worth of staple agricultural implements. Address KING, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

19 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALL THE COMFORTS OF a Boston home. Price, $8 per week.

66 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board; also, a few day boarders wanted at $4 per week.

92 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

111 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, handsomely furnished front parlor, for gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen.

144 WEST LAKE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

231 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a pleasant front room, for gentleman and wife; also large room for two or three gentlemen.

282 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

296 AND 298 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for families or single gentlemen. Excellent accommodation for day boarders.

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRABLE furnished rooms, on the parlor floor, with hot and cold water, and also a single room. References given and required.

COLFAX-AV., 4 DOORS NORTH OF DOUGLAS-place, one block east of South Park-av., a suite of rooms, unfurnished, with first-class board; one furnished room. House with all improvements.

NATIONAL HOTEL, CORNER OF WELLS AND Washington-sts., one square west of City Hall—Rooms to rent, with or without board, for gents and wives, or single rooms for ladies or gentlemen. Board from $5 to $7 per week. Best house in Chicago.

TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM LAKE-ST.—A suite of front rooms handsomely furnished to rent, with board, strictly private family. Modern improvements. Address D W, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM BY SINGLE gentleman. Pleasant neighborhood. Terms moderate. Address, stating location, terms, etc., W A H, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO FURNISHED ROOMS BY gentleman and wife. Rooms must be on the second floor and face east. Location, South Side, between Eighteenth and Thirtieth-sts., east of Wabash-av. Call at 28 Washington-st. GEO. MATHEWS.

BOARD—AND ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for lady. Over scrupulous persons need not apply. CHAS. BARCLAY, P. O. Box 764.

BOARD—FOR ONE GENTLEMAN, PRICE NOT to exceed $5 per week. Address B R H, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—ADAPTED TO lumber, coal, or stone, on the South Branch of the river near Eighteenth-st. Apply to J. SEELEY WALLACE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Pier. Three thousand feet front of desirable dock, suitable for lumber, wood or coal yards, or other business, to lease. In large or small lots, for a term of years, at low rates. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 45 Lake-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK AND LUMBER YARD, ON Lumber-st., near Twenty-second-st. Possession given May 1. Inquire of A. J. WRIGHT, 346 Kinzie-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK—WE WILL LEASE OUR dock at Randolph-st. bridge, reserving the office. MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 7 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK—200 FEET ON MARKET-ST., corner Lake. Apply to F. BALL, 132 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

TO LEASE—LARGE DOCK ON FRANKLIN-ST., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., suitable for wood, coal, or stone. E. F. ADAMS, 39 Mercantile Building, 114 LaSalle-st.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH HALF OF OUR DOCK. Inquire at office. O. R. RICHARDSON & CO., 160 Kingsbury-st., or WM. H. HOYT & SON, 96 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST DOCKS ON South Branch, adjoining Archer-av. bridge. WM. H. HOYT & SON, 96 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK CORNER BEACH AND Polk-sts. Railroad track on lot. Inquire of S. WADHAMS, 132 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK ON THE MAIN RIVER, 311 feet river front.

Dock at Wells-st. bridge, 90 feet river front. Apply to T. LYMAN, Room No. 4 Portland Block.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK FRONTING ON Twelfth-st., between the Michigan Southern Railroad and the river, backing up to Stowell's slip. Apply to W. R. LOOMIS, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 12, or to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 169 Monroe-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK 430, 432, AND 434 NORTH Water-st. Having about 80 feet on river by 200 feet deep, containing barn and pleasant office. Only $800 per year. Apply on premises. CLOUGH, STONE & CO.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—145 FEET FRONT on river; running South from Harrison-st. Inquire of W. R. PAGE, 84 Dearborn-st., Room 5; or J. CLOWRY, 287 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOUR OR MORE ROOMS ON the lake shore, near Sixteenth-st., suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at 823 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SOUTH Side, to a party without children; owner will require board. Address ADVERTISER, care Carrier 106.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TWO ROOMS, FURnished. Apply at 240 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom on second floor, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 186 South Clark-st., near Monroe.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, en suite, or to gentlemen in single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; also, gentlemen accommodated with first-class day board. 280 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—2 OR 4 VERY NICE UNFURNISHED rooms, en suite for housekeeping, or separate for lodging. Location handy to business and desirable; 205 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only. Apply at 389 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF No. 277 State, 10 large rooms for one or four years.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE WHOLE OF THIRD story No. 27 Washington-st. Apply to PETER KELLER, on the premises.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN the Mercantile Building, LaSalle-st. Apply at Room 21.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO ROOMS for housekeeping on first floor, at No. 89 Jackson-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A large front room (2d floor), bath-room, closets, &c., on same floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. 1081 Indiana-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO FOR SALE—A SUPERB "CONCERT Grand" Piano (W. Knabe & Co.), entirely new. Cost $1,100. Address G J W, Tribune office.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Inquire at PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 131 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN TO QUALIFY for situations on new telegraph and railroad lines. Situations guaranteed. Metropolitan Telegraph Institute, 187 and 189 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS farming and gardening to go in the country. References required. Apply to O. BECKWITH, No. 9 Honore Block, Dearborn-st., Saturday, April 1, at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 289 MICHIGAN-AV., A MAN who understands taking care of horse and cow and willing to make himself generally useful about the house.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVAS HAMS, TO GO into the country. Apply to F. E. WEARE & CO., 178 South Water-st.

WANTED—BOY TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE and do chores. Good house and moderate wages offered. Apply for two days, between 1 and 3 p. m., at No. 259 Wabash-av.

WANTED—15 TRACK-LAYERS, 50 RAILROAD laborers, 2 families for the country, 12 farm hands, and 10 men for St. Charles Bridge. Apply at 234 South Wells-st., and 14 North Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—25 CANVASSERS FOR STAPLE ARticles; profits large. Call and investigate at 164 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—BOY 15 OR 18, AS LIGHT PORTER; must understand cooking, and be recommended from last place. Address WHOLESALE JEWELLER, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO YOUNG MEN to learn telegraphing, to fill positions on good salary. Apply at 154 and 156 Randolph-st., Room 28.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN WITH SOME capital, to take charge of a business monopoly; East, South, or West. Apply to 186 South Clark-st., in basement.

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE tea business, to drive and take care of a horse and take orders. Address, with references, stating when an interview can be had, TEA, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS packer, thoroughly capable and experienced. No other need apply. Call at the side entrance of HAMLIN, HALE & CO., No. 75 Washington-st., between 9 and 9½ o'clock, this (Friday) morning, and at no other time.

WANTED—25 SPIKERS AND TRACKLAYERS, to leave to-night. Free transportation. Call at 69 East Kinzie-st. [illegible] JANSON, Agent.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, USED TO FARM work, to go into the country. Apply at 266 South Water-st.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL AN important invention on commission. Call on or address GEORGE ROUNDS, 167 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS. Must work for moderate wages and engage permanently. O. D. ORVIS & CO., 167 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS for publications of Virtue & Yorston in city and country. Apply after 9 a. m. at Room 17, 154 East Madison-st.

WANTED—10 RAILROAD MEN TO GO TOnight with Mr. Bing. H. P. GRYDEN & CO., 113 Illinois-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN OFFICE BOY. Call between 10 and 11 o'clock, at Room 3 Prairie Farmer Building, 112 Monroe-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS entry clerk. No one who has not had large experience and is not thoroughly qualified need apply; at HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S, side entrance, No. 75 Washington-st., between 9 and 9½ o'clock a. m., to-day (Friday.)

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, WITH city references, W. & CO., Tribune office. Salary not over $60 per month.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK. Address, in handwriting, stating salary, H. & F., 163 Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A MAN CAPAble of forwarding and finishing; steady employment. Address D. SINCLAIR & CO., Republican office, Winona, Minn.

WANTED—A BAKER ON WORK, ON BREAD and cake. None need apply but one that is able to do both. Call at 298 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE COOPERS; will pay 10 cents for making flour barrels, circled heads. Apply to J. W. DONMEYER, Woodbine, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER WANTED AT 718 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTers. Apply immediately to JONES & MARSHALL, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—AN A. NO. 1 CARRIAGE BODY maker. For information, inquire of BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 202 Lake-st.

WANTED—IN A WESTERN CITY OF 30,000 INhabitants, a bookbinder: Must be a good forwarder, and accustomed to general work. Apply at once to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS AT 69 Pearson-st., near Wells.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS TO-MORrow morning. Apply to R. PAPINEAU, rear of 77 Monroe-st.

WANTED—5 PAINTERS, 10 CARPENTERS, 5 coal miners, and 50 railroad laborers and spikers. Apply to S. A. ANGELL, 149 South Wells-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO-DAY AND ON SATURDAY—TWO first-class clerks; 3 saleladies; 1 office girl; 1 shirtmaker; 1 dressmaker; 3 milliners; 1 pianist; 1 copyist; 1 bookkeeper; 3 ladies to canvass, at $15 per week; 3 cooks for vessels; 2 cabin ladies; and dining-room girls. 132 Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A GERMAN GOVERNESS—TO GO into the country and teach German and English. Apply at 128 LaSalle-st., Room 38.

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRLS OF EVERY NAtionality for cooks, second girls, nurse girls, and general housework; the best of wages for those who can come it. MRS. WHITTAKER, No. 84½ North Clark-st.

WANTED—15 MORE LABORERS FOR MICHIgan; fare free. Apply to E. F. CHRISTIAN, 210 East Randolph-st., Room 24.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN WOMAN or girl, capable to do fine washing, ironing, and fluting, and who understands doing up laces. None but thoroughly competent ones need apply. State wages, and address LACES, Tribune office.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WEED'S AND Wheeler & Wilson's machines; 5 cooks; 5 dining-room girls; 10 for good houses in the country, and 20 for the city, at 90 Randolph-st., Room 15.

Domestics.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF child 1 year old. Must have a good recommendation. Apply Saturday at 67 Monroe-st., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, a steady, reliable person; also, a second girl who understands sewing. None need apply without first-class reference. Apply at 951 Indiana-av., between 3 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family of three. Apply at 575 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call after 10 a. m. at 298 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR THE KITCHEN. Call to-day, with references, at No. 899 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY AT 380 Michigan-av., second door north of Twelfth-st., east side. Call Friday afternoon.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SWEDE, GERman, or Norwegian girl for general housework. No Irish. 1234 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL—GOOD WAGES. Apply at 147 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 188 Wabash-av. Must have good references.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE WASHing, ironing, and general housework in a private family. Apply at 25 Third-av.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH OR SCANDINAVIAN girls as cook and housemaid in a gentleman's family in country. Fare paid. 250 South Water-st., Room 4.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT and obliging Scotch, German, or Norwegian girl, to take care of children and do second work, at No. 61 Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 601 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, 15 years old, in a family of two. Apply 382 Fulton, or 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing, for a small family. Good wages will be paid to one who understands her business. Apply at 175 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN OLD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY of ten, to do cooking and be generally useful. Apply at 1226 Indiana-av., in the forenoon.

WANTED—AT 256 NORTH LASALLE-ST., A girl to do general housework, wash and iron; also, a young girl to take care of a baby.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. Must be a good cook, and wash and iron well. Apply at 1131 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER THIS MORNING at 28 East Adams-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL TO DO general housework. Must be a good cook. Apply at 40 South May-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 543 Wabash-av. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Must be a good cook. Call at 838 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL 12 TO 14 YEARS OLD to take care of children and do light work. Apply at 166 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, MUST BE CAPAble, and come well recommended. Apply at 53 South Morgan-st.

Seamstresses, Etc.

WANTED—A MILLINER TO GO IN THE COUNtry. Very desirable situation—large town and liberal pay. To an A No. 1 trimmer this is a good chance. Apply to KEITH BROS., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MILLINERS TO GO to the country. Location pleasant, and wages good. Inquire of HAYES, GIBBONS & CO., 195 and 197 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FOR DEsertion, cruelty, drunkenness, felony, fraud, adultery, &c. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO PRINTERS—WE HAVE A HOWE SEWING machine to exchange for job press. Address PRINTER, Drawer 6117, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to J. GELDER, 204 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE for a flouring mill; water power preferred. Would assume some incumbrance. Address Box 699, Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—200 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO attend Billy Wild's benefit to-night at the Chicago Theatre Comique, 204 and 206 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 329 WEST MADISON-ST., TOday, 20 good cats, male or female.

$200 TO $500 A MONTH MADE EASILY, with a small investment in city or country. Call on S. E. TRICKLAND, No. 20 Randolph-st., Room 5.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE THRESHING and hoisting, 3 to 30 horse power; trip-hammers; Foreman's portable burr-stone mills; corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, agent, 20 South Canal-st.

ENGINES AND BOILERS—IN STOCK AND FOR sale cheap. Sizes for Tugs—21x24, 12x16. Stationary—25x24, 10½x18, 10x16, 8x12, 6x12, 4x6, 10x10. Other sizes engines made to order. All kinds new and SECOND-HAND Iron and Wood Working Machinery, Saw Mills, &c., &c. BUFFALO MACHINERY AGENCY, 29 Mechanic-st., Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE 14x20, ONE 12x24, ONE 10x20, ONE 8x16, two 6x12, one 4x8 stationary engines will be sold at lower price than any new engines can be sold for in this city. All sizes iron lathes, planers, drills, woodworking machinery, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 126 Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY CARRIAGE IN GOOD order, suitable for one or two horses. Movable partition between front and back seats. Price $200. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—YOUNG FOUR-MINUTE MARE. Gentle (an exception in thousands); buggy, harness, blanket; only $350 cash. CLYDESDALE, 104 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY, ABOUT $600 worth of room furniture, carpets, &c., on time. Good monthly payments, good security. No objection to second-hand, if in good order. Address W B, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low priced, licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE YEAR OF BATtles," a history of the Franco-German war, by Brockett. Accurate, reliable, and complete. Send $1.25 for outfit and secure the best territory. GOODSPEED'S Empire Book and Map House, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE LAND OF SAcred Mystery." Superbly illustrated. Positively the most attractive book out. Call or send for particulars at once. Nothing equals it. J. A. STODDARD & CO., 162 Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest, for a LIBRARY OF POETRY AND SONG, containing 1,500 selections from upwards of 400 of the best poets, with an introduction by William Cullen Bryant. Address MOSES WARREN, 32 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS and girls, can clear $5 to $15 a day, on $1 to $5 capital, in a pleasant business, at home or traveling. Call, or send 20 cents for samples, worth $1. AMAX & CO., 97 Halsted-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION—A GOOD GERMAN PIANIST would like to give music lessons to an intelligent American lady, if she, as a compensation, will teach him the English language. Address G U H, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR commercial agent. Business before pleasure. A competent graduate desires an engagement with a wholesale city or Chicago commercial or manufacturing firm. Address [illegible]. Will locate or travel, in any [illegible]. Address for five days, C A L, Tribune office, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE in a private family. She is a first-class cook, and he is a first-class groom and coachman. Best of references. Address TIMOTHY MACK, 893 Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT man of 25, as porter; has had some experience as shipping clerk and salesman. Please address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, IN A wholesale house, grocery or tea preferred; can write well and is willing to work. Address, for two days, G Y, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN TEACHER with the best of references, in a family, to give lessons. Address B S N, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 EXPERIENCED coal miners. Apply at No. 14 Clark-st., Room 1.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 years old in a drug store; has had 3 years' experience; speaks German and English. Address [illegible] LaSalle-st., Room 14.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A TIN-SHOP BY A good tinner. Understands the hardware business. Will make himself generally useful. Will bring satisfactory recommend. Address A. B. ROGERS, [illegible], Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED practical engineer, to run or erect engines or machinery. No objection to the country. Best of references. Address CHARLES, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL miller, either in a flouring or custom mill. Address J McK, 4 Brock-st., Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL TAILOR and cheat from worker, in the city or country. Address, for 3 days, S P, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter; best of references given. Address M A, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WHO LATELY sold out his business, wishes a situation in a hardware, stove and tin store; is a practical workman and thoroughly understands the business. Salary no so much of an object as a good permanent place. Best of references furnished. Country preferred. Address HARDWARE, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN IN A private family, to take care of a span of horses and light carriage. Best of references can be given. Address JULIUS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE AS coachman; have been working in a first-class family, and has good references. Address H. BAKKE, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBERWORK and plain sewing in an American family, in city or country, by a good girl, or to travel with a family for the summer. Call at 145 East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook. Apply at 130 Fourth-av. Please call. Colored cook.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl, to do general housework. North side preferred. Address 13 Vedder-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family; can be seen for two days at 233 North Bush-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO AMERICAN girls, one cook and one second girl; also an excellent Swede and nice little German as nurse girls. Call at 256 North Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT girl as cook or to do general housework; best of good city reference. Address or call at 146 South Clark-st. JULIA.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS IN A private family, one as cook and the other as second work. The best of city reference, if desired. Call for two days at 77 North Paulina-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A first-class family, one to cook, wash and iron, the other as second or nurse. Can give good city reference. Call for two days at 569 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK or up-stair work in a private family. No objection to going to Hyde Park. Apply at 1318 State-st.

Seamstresses, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRIMMER IN MILlinery rooms or as forewoman in a dressmaking establishment. Address L W, 588 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OPERATOR ON Singer machine, or to do chamber work and sewing in a private family. Address 568 Butterfield-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady as housekeeper or lady's nurse. Address M R C, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CIGAR STORE FITTED UP IN FIRST-CLASS style, for sale, No. 53 North Clark-st. Reason for selling, party is engaged in other business. Inquire of M. W. MURPHY, 140 South Water-st.

A DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A PHYSICIAN for sale, in a thriving town of 1,000 inhabitants; no competition; will introduce my successor into practice and give possession immediately. Terms easy. Address DR. J. R. LAINE, Secor, Woodford County, Illinois.

A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE at 266 State-st., handsomely fitted up and doing an excellent business, for sale at a bargain for cash.

A MAN WITH $3,000 CAN FIND AN OPENING in a light manufacturing business; profits very large. Address G E P, Tribune office.

A BOARDING HOUSE OF 24 ROOMS FOR sale very cheap. R. KENNEDY & CO., 164 Madison-st., Room 26.

A SMALL BUT VERY GOOD BUSINESS FOR A lady for sale; price $250. R. KENNEDY & CO., 164 Madison-st., Room 26.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $250 OR $500 MAY HEAR of an opening where he can make $25 a week, and more, in a neat, genteel business, with all safety. Apply in writing, giving address, to M F G, Tribune office.

A BUYER WANTED FOR A STOCK OF MERchandise, fixtures, and machinery of a paying business, at $1,500 cash; cost $6,000. Address SACRIFICE, Tribune office.

A GOOD BARGAIN IN TWO COAL-YARDS, horses, harness and carts, at 130 South Canal-st. Very cheap. Call soon.

A CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE FOR SALE. This store has been established since 1856, is located on the principal business street of the city, and offers, by a very low rent and comfortable accommodations up-stairs, one of the safest and best paying business chances. Reason for selling, death of the proprietor's only son. Inquire at the store, 300 East Randolph-st.

A GOOD BUSINESS, PAYING FROM $5 TO $10 per day, together with horse and wagon, can be bought for $400. Call at 108 East Madison-st., in basement.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE WANTED, AT Columbus, Nebraska. Also a drug-store. Address A. J. STEVENS.

BOOK AND CIGAR STORE, WITH INK FACtory attached, doing a profitable business, for sale. A bargain if sold soon. Apply to E. F. THOMAS & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A MANUFACTURING business, established three years, will pay $5,000 capital required can be extended. It is a monopoly. Call for particulars [illegible]. Reasons for selling, [illegible] South Market-st., second floor.

CENTRAL DRUG STORES FOR SALE—ONE $8,000, one $4,500, one $2,000, one $1,500, one $1,000 cash; half price on stores. CLYDESDALE, 104 West Washington-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, doing a good business, in one of the best locations in the city, for cash; or will trade for a good team. Call at 124 Clark-st., Room 14.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A LARGE AND thriving city in Illinois; annual sales, $15,000 (clean stock) and fixtures, sold only on account of sickness. Terms easy to responsible party. For particulars address FULLER, FINCH & FULLER.

FANCY STORE 72 NORTH STATE-ST. FOR SALE cheap.

FOR LESS THAN HALF WHAT THEY ARE worth—A nice little stock and fixtures, complete. Got them on a debt. Call to-day. 31 North Wells-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A BOARDING house for sale; house of 21 rooms, now full of boarders, one block from Post Office. Will be sold cheap. Parties have other business to attend to. Inquire at 182 East Madison-st.

LEASE, FURNITURE, AND FIXTURES FOR sale of store No. 144 LaSalle-st., formerly occupied by J. W. POTTLE & CO., and at present by the undersigned. Apply soon, as one of the firm will leave the city soon on account of ill health. HARRIS, DENSMORE & CO.

PLANING-MILL, BRICK BUILDING, GOOD location, low ground-rent, a great bargain, for cash. Inquire at 183 Dearborn-st., Room No. 1.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD CUSTOM BOOT maker with a small capital; small stock of goods for sale at a bargain; location first-class. Inquire at 1265½ State-st.

RETAIL HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE—ONE of the best located, oldest, and best known stands in the city, now doing a large and very profitable business; stock and fixtures [illegible]; business exceedingly profitable. [illegible] show a splendid record as to profits. Stock about $20,000, assorted just right. Terms very favorable. For particulars address J. B. SWIFT, care Carrier 10.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN, IN A COUNtry town, near Chicago. I will sell the furniture of a hotel and saloon, and fixtures, with cheap rent. Good chance for a man of small means. Apply at Lombard Block, Room 176.

SALOON AND LUNCH COUNTER FOR SALE. Day and night house. One of the best stands in the city. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at No. [illegible] South Clark-st., in basement.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A GREEN HOUSE for sale, and houses and grounds to rent. Apply at 117 Twenty-ninth-st., corner Calumet-av.

$5,000—TWO GOOD MEN WANTED IMMEDIately to fill responsible positions in one of the best companies in Chicago. Each must have $5,000 cash in hand to invest in the business. Will bear close investigation. Investment will pay over 100 per cent this year. Salary, $2,000 per annum each. For particulars call at 137 Twenty-sixth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, DIAmonds, watches, planos, household furniture, and valuable personal property; mortgage notes discounted. W B R, Fullerton Block, Room 1.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 121 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN LASALLE and Bureau counties, by JOHN ROCKWELL, 8 Tribune Building, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN, SUMS TO SUIT, ON CHICAGO real estate, low interest. Mortgages and secured paper bought. GOY & STARR, 126 Madison-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN UPON LEASEhold security, second mortgages, collaterals, &c. Good paper bought. D. E. BISKE, 7 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased ground, pianos and other chattel security. ROGERS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO LOAN—$6,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards on city property for three or five years. H. C. MOREY, 10 Metropolitan Block.

PRIVATE MONEY LOAN OFFICE—MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, silver plate, pianos, and all kinds of valuable personal property. 129 Dearborn-st., Room 1, corner of Madison.

$2,500 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS, ON improved or unimproved city or Cook County real estate. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 83 South Clark-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS ON unincumbered city property. Apply to J S B, 322 Lake-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN UPON IMPROVED OR unimproved real estate, in sums of $5,000 and upward, at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 23 and 24 Portland Block, 68 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPAN OF GOOD WORK HORSES MUST BE sold; somebody will get a fine bargain. KELLY & FREY, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT STABLES No. 8 [illegible]—thoroughbred and trotting horses, from Forest Hill stock farm. Call for catalogue.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVING A GOOD ASsortment of top and open buggies, of various prices, at 65 to [illegible] Market-st. H. P. HILL.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BUGGY HORSE, 6 years old, sound, gentle and kind in harness; a bargain. 264 Randolph-st., southwest Carriage [illegible].

FOR SALE—MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, FAST trotter and good roader. Bay gelding; good family horse and fine driver; 7 years old. Norman stallion, weight, 1,500 lbs., 5 years old. The fine stallion Dart, Jr. NEWTON & CO., rear 257 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF MULES, ONE FIVE and the other six years old; both sound and gentle; weight 2,600 lbs. D B, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUGGIES—AT A BARGAIN, ONE first-class, single, shifting rail, all leather top, one Sulky. Expressly suitable for livery use. Address R. FAAS, Minerva, Stark County, Ohio.

HORSES FOR SALE AT LA SALLE, ILL., FOR one week—Fifteen head of first-class roadsters and carriage horses, all capable of 2:50 to 3:00; stylish bays, blacks, chestnuts, and sorrels. THE BEST MATCHED CARRIAGE TEAM OF BLACKS in Illinois, weighing 1,100 lbs each, and possessed of good style and action. All are fit for summer driving on the [illegible] and will be sold at low prices. References: [illegible] Knights; Carter & Jones, 228 South Wabash-av.; Benham, liveryman; C. W. Waybury, [illegible] R. & P. R. R. PHILIP CONLIN, LaSalle, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPRESS WAGON AND harness; would like to pay for same in monthly payments, or in fresh and smoked meats. Address [illegible] and 188 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SOUND YOUNG HORSE. Call at 145 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, together or separate. Call at 154 South Clark-st., Room 1, to-day, or address C S D, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWing machine for sale cheap for cash. Owner selling, parties leaving town. Call at 38 Boden-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINES, SINGER AND other instruments at 134 South Clark-st., [illegible].

WEED, SINGER, ÆTNA, AND OTHER SEWING machines sold, and pay taken in work, [illegible] State-st.

A number of advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday were handed in at so late an hour that it was impossible to find room for them. We state the fact to impress upon advertisers the necessity of presenting their announcements as early as possible, that due time may be given for their proper classification, and as the paper must necessarily go to press, without delay, at a certain hour. As there is no other journal in this city which goes exclusively to the class of readers before whom it is desirable that advertisers should bring their various notices, it is our intention, as it is for our interest, to extend to them all every possible accommodation; but to this end, we must ask their co-operation in condensing the advertisements, where that is possible, and in avoiding delay. THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, as everybody knows, is a complete epitome of the business of Chicago, and all who have anything to sell, and all who want to buy anything, must seek its columns, either to give or to get information. To make it as complete a medium as we wish, between the two classes, we must have time to handle the great number of advertisements, and to print the paper in season to supply the demand for it.

WASHINGTON.

The Ku-Klux Debate Continued in the Senate and House.

Little Prospect of the House Bill Going Through in its Present Shape.

A Section to be Proposed Granting Universal Amnesty.

Proposed Reform in the Settlement of Contested Elections.

Result of the Registration in the District of Columbia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DIFFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Simon Cameron is learning that it is one thing to be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and another to be recognized as leader of the foreign policy of the Senate. To-day the Joint High Commissioners, accompanied by General Schenck, visited the Capitol, and, after listening to Mr. Bingham's speech, in the House, came to the Senate. Various members of the commission were soon engaged in conversation with several Senators, among them Mr. Sumner, whom they all treated in a very cordial manner. Finally, Earl de Grey took Mr. Sumner to a sofa in the corner of the Senate Chamber, evidently for the purpose of private conversation, and they both took a seat thereon. They had been talking but a few minutes when Cameron got up and came over to where the gentlemen were, and took a seat beside them. Earl De Grey instantly turned, shook hands with Cameron, then proceeded with the conversation with Mr. Sumner, as if there had been no interruption. [illegible]